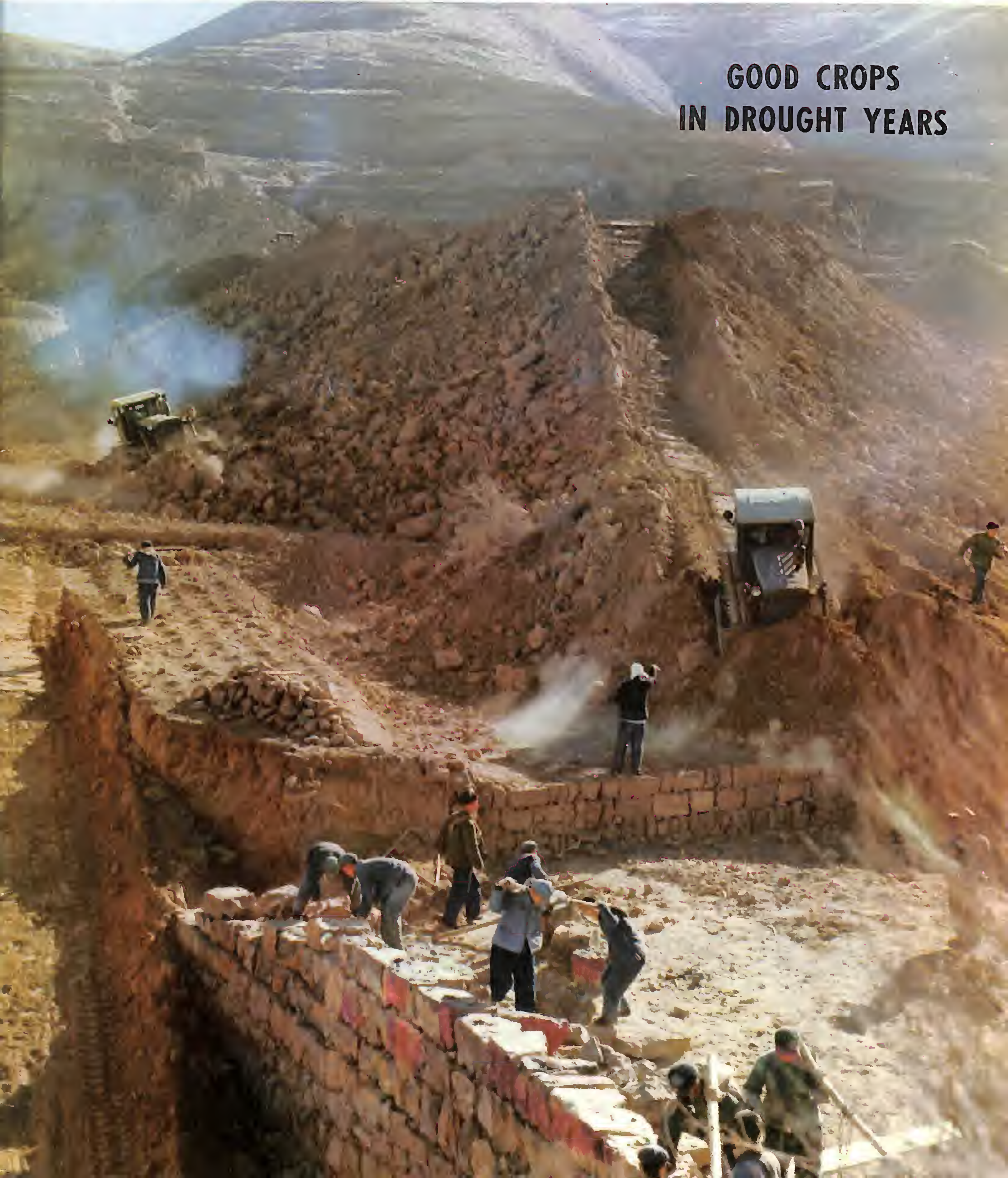


China Reconstructs

VOL. XXIII NO. 2

FEBRUARY 1974

**GOOD CROPS
IN DROUGHT YEARS**





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PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH,
ARABIC AND RUSSIAN BY THE CHINA WELFARE
INSTITUTE (SOONG CHING LING, CHAIRMAN)



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Yuan Lien-ming

Editorial Office: Wai Wen Building, Peking (37), China.
Cable: "CHIRECON" Peking. **General Distributor:**
GUOZI SHUDIAN, P.O. Box 399, Peking, China.

THREE YEARS' BAD DROUGHT THREE YEARS' FINE

Well-drilling team of Wuchiang county, Hopei province, taps underground water for a commune.



IN the three years 1971-73, some of the worst droughts in their history hit China's three northern provinces of Hopei, Honan and Shantung. In Hopei in 1972 the Haiho River dropped to a record low. In Shantung the Yellow River below Tsinan stopped flowing for 20 days. In all three provinces in 1973 a spring drought affected more farmland than in any other of the 24 years since the liberation.

Yet all three provinces reaped fine harvests in the same three years. As 1974 dawned, news of bumper crops flowed in from communes both inside and outside the Great Wall and along north China's great rivers. Grain production in 1973 in each of the provinces proved to be the highest in history. Cotton crops, too, were good. This extraordinary success came because the people of Hopei, Honan and Shantung took Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as their guide, made full use of the collective strength of the people's communes and waged a tireless, self-reliant and long-sustained fight against the drought.

For decades before the liberation Hopei, Honan and Shantung had run short of grain. Under reactionary rule, flood, waterlogging and drought wrought constant havoc in the basins drained by the Yellow, Huai and Haiho rivers, whose watercourses were in perpetual disrepair. In 1942-43 a great drought in the North China Plain turned vast expanses of farmland into parched desert and millions starved. In Honan alone, three million lost their lives.

CHIANG LEI works in the Ministry of Water Conservation and Electric Power.

TS, CROPS

CHIANG LEI

After liberation, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the people's government set up special headquarters for programs to harness the Yellow, Huai and Haiho rivers.* In the following two decades, large numbers of reservoirs — small, medium and big — were built along their upper reaches, along with many projects for controlling water loss and soil erosion. In the plains of the lower reaches, new dykes were erected and old ones strengthened against flood, and water-courses were dug or dredged for flood-diversion and to drain off excess water. Canals, waterlocks, electric irrigation and drainage stations appeared everywhere. All this was a necessary pre-condition to the control of floods and water-logging, which in turn helped stabilize and increase farm production.

But it could not solve the whole problem because average rainfall in north China is only around 500-600 mm., surface water alone cannot satisfy the expanding demands of farming. People saw that underground water sources must be fully used, and began to work for this. Their vigor in building socialism and changing the face of China's agriculture rose to new heights during the cultural revolution that began in 1966. In the last three years when drought was a major threat, the commune members met it head on with a great mass movement to sink wells.

Meet the Big Drought with Hard Work

The Tachai brigade in Shansi province set a brilliant example to the whole country in proving that



Members of the Niehebia brigade, Penglai county, Shantung province, dig an irrigation well with their own forces.

“man's will, not heaven, decides”. Emulating its spirit, the peasants of Hopei, Honan and Shantung raised the slogan, “Meet the big drought with hard work.” Headquarters to direct the sinking of wells to fight drought were set up at the province and administrative area levels. Secretaries and other cadres of county Party committees joined commune members in digging the wells.

At the same time, under overall arrangements by central government departments, China's more developed industrial cities speeded production of power equipment for well-drilling and pumping water to help the northern provinces. Last year, for example, 5,000 diesel

engines were sent by Shanghai and 30,000 by Kiangsu province. Sixteen factories in various parts of the country concentrated on making pumps for farm use. And within Hopei, Honan and Shantung themselves, in the spirit of self-reliance, local industries were mobilized to assist agriculture. In Hopei in 1973 more than 100 factories were working hard on rush orders for diesel engines and pumps.

Many counties in the three provinces formed their own professional well-sinking teams which made the rounds of the communes

* See “Man's Will, Not Heaven, Decides” in the January 1973 issue of *China Reconstructs*.

and worked at shock tempo. In the Heilungkang region of Hopei, underground water lay so deep that drillers had to dig down at least 150 meters. Even there, some of the water turned out to be too alkaline for irrigation. Undaunted, the drillers went still deeper, sometimes to 200, 300 or even 400-500 meters, before finding good water.

These teams worked the year round, in all weathers, biting wind or sultry heat. They did so because, in the words of a driller of the Wuyi county team, "Time is water, time is grain." The Wuyi team worked in shifts all 24 hours of the day, with steadily increasing efficiency. The crew of its No. 504 drill sank over 150 wells in the three years and turned 1,000 hectares of dry land, belonging to 125 production brigades, into irrigated fields. In its energy and drive, this county team was typical of the hundreds in the northern countryside.

Complementing such professional units were thousands of smaller ones organized by communes and brigades and working only during the winter slack season. Having no drilling machines, they dug with pick and shovel or devised their own labor-saving rigs.

The Tutangpao brigade in Hopei province used to depend on 38 shallow brick-lined wells. In a serious drought they could water only 53 hectares of its fields, leaving the other 267 hectares athirst. Because the county drilling team was busy on its rounds elsewhere, Tutangpao's cadres and people decided to sink their own pump wells. They rigged up an old wooden frame from which hung a homemade drill with an earth-scooping attachment. The drill was worked with a hand-operated windlass. In spite of howling winds in the deep winter nights, the operators were soaked with sweat. But they stuck to the job, saying, "We'll exchange sweat for water, and water for grain." In three winters they sank 43 wells and dug more than 100 irrigation ditches. Then the brigade drew on its public accumulation fund to buy diesel engines, motors and pumps. Today all its once-dry land is irrigated.

Everybody Pitches In

Women showed they could contribute to the fight against drought as effectively as men. Some joined in drilling. Others helped dig canals. Thirteen girls in Tsao-chiang county, Hopei province, learned drilling skills and formed themselves into a team which they called "March 8", after International Working Women's Day. In the three drought years they went wherever there was a hard job to be done.

Men grey with age did what they could. They contributed experience or did the lighter work. In the Hantan Administrative Area there was a 72-year-old retired worker named Chia Fu-tuan, with 50 years of well-digging experience. He dictated it to his grandson to write up in a book, to help the younger people become better well-diggers.

The communes also took care to dig canals and level fields so pump wells could be used to the greatest advantage. In the countryside around Peking and Tientsin, a labor force of tens of thousands of people and thousands of tractors turned out for such work each winter and spring. In the drought year 1973, communes around Peking sank 7,600 new pump wells, leveled 73,300 hectares of fields and added 42,700 hectares to the area irrigated by wells. This led to record highs in local output of grain, and in yields per unit area. Tientsin's suburbs won a bumper crop of summer grain and all-round increases in autumn crops.

Battle in the Mountains

Battle against drought was not limited to the plains. Hydrogeologists went into mountain and hill regions where, together with the commune members, they surveyed supposedly "water-poor" areas and discovered quite abundant sources. Pump wells in great numbers were built in these places to tap underground water.

Feicheng county in Shantung province lies in the western foothills of Mount Taishan. About 70 percent of its farmland is mountainous or hilly, and drought has always been a serious threat. The Changli brigade here still keeps a stone tablet dating from the days of the emperors, inscribed, "Changli lacks water from of old. This is a worry all here share." Many similar tablets are found in this county.

In the course of the three-year battle against drought the Feicheng county Party committee built up a team — composed of about a hundred cadres, experienced peasants and water conservation technicians — to make extensive surveys for underground water. They went from hill to hill studying the lie of land and rock and looking for faults near which underground water is usually found. Altogether, they located 115 big faults and settled on sites for 2,000 wells. More than 90 percent of those dug proved good. The Changli brigade sank three large-mouth wells and ended its water-poor history. Today 4,800 pump wells combined with reservoirs built in previous post-liberation years guaran-

A newly completed siphon station, one of many water conservation works that control floods and waterlogging in the Haiho River basin.



tee Feicheng's farmland against drought.

Also water-poor was Mihsien county on the eastern foothills of the high, rocky Sungshan Mountains in Honan province. During the 1942 drought, half the families in what today is its Chutsui brigade fled from famine, and were forced to beg or to sell their children. Sixty-four persons starved to death. The last three years brought another protracted drought, but how different things were! A hydrogeological team came to Chutsui and helped make surveys. Its findings showed water deep below layers of rock. Immensely encouraged, the brigade's cadres and members said, "The rock may be harder than iron, but man is harder than steel. We will get water even if we have to go down a thousand feet."

For three winters the brigade members fought the rock, blasting away layer after layer until at 93 meters underground a thick stream of spring water gushed out. A 90-year-old peasant who had endured all the miseries of the old society went up to the well. He scooped up the water with trembling hands and, with tears of joy streaming down his face, drank deep.

Inspired by the success of the Chutsui people, the rest of the county made similar efforts, sinking more and more pump wells in the rocky mountains.

Today more wells are being built, at a faster pace. Hopei province completed 150,000 pump wells between the winter of 1972 and 1973, expanding its irrigated area by

Reaping a good summer crop wrested from drought at the Liuchiakang brigade, Linhsien county, Honan province.



Another bumper rice harvest at the Pumu commune, Laihsi county, Shantung province.

307,000 hectares. In all three provinces, there are now some 700,000 pump wells. Along with water control projects completed since liberation in the basins of the Yellow, Huai and Haiho rivers these provided the material conditions for conquering the drought of the last three years.

Three years of bad drought. Three years of fine crops. Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the people of Hopei, Honan and Shantung stood up to a severe test and wrote a new page in history. They basically ended the history of their dependence on southern China for grain. No longer grain-short, they are now grain-surplus provinces.

China's Young Electronics Industry

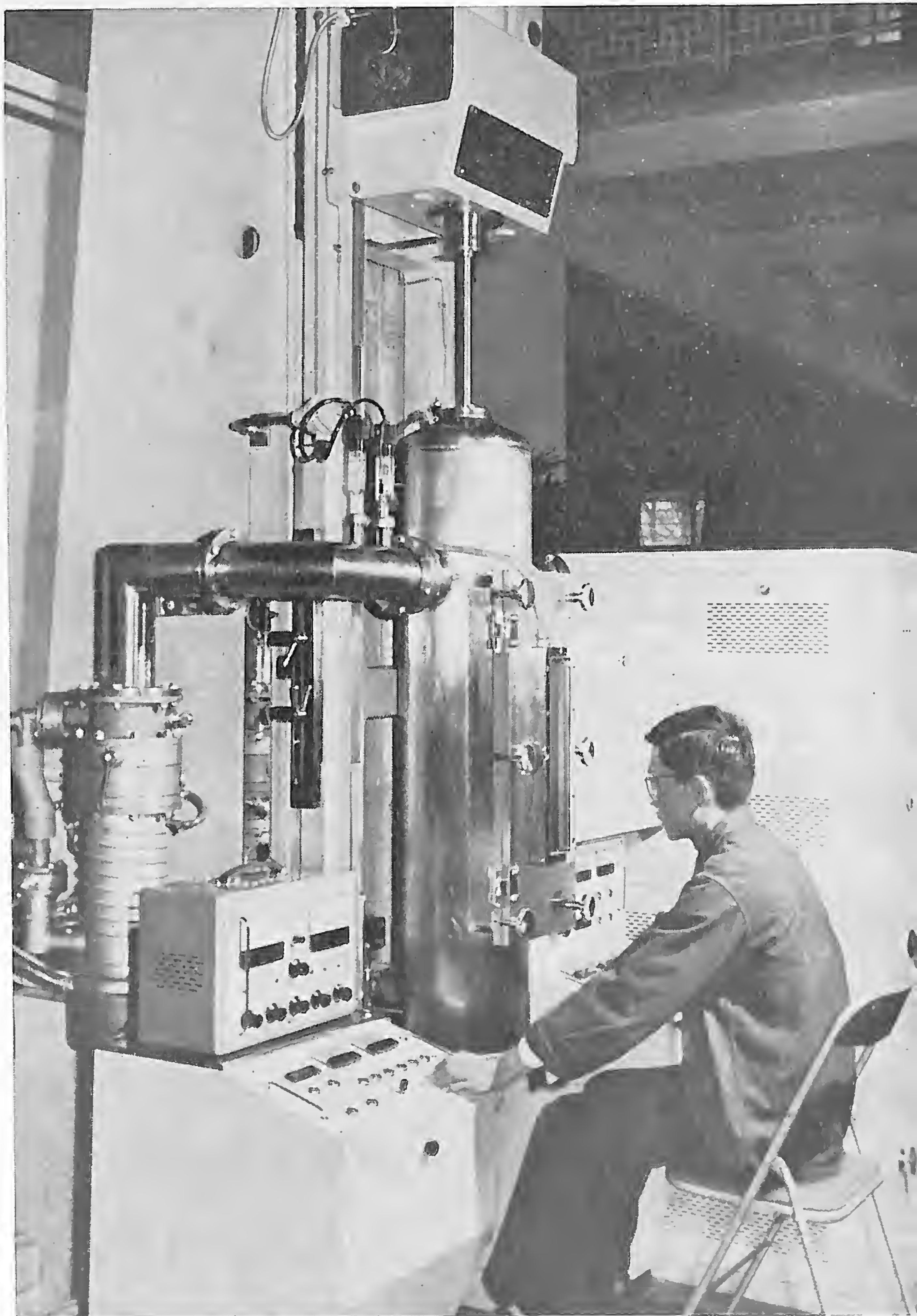
Area melting furnace for making high-purity single-crystal silicon produced by the Peking Radio Tools and Equipment Plant.

IN a bright room at Peking University, an integrated-circuit electronic computer performed a million calculations a second as pleased operators attentively watched the results. More than 3,000 hours of tests have shown the computer to be stable in operation and of good quality. Important features such as the problem-solving ability of the main frame and the peripheral equipment are up to design standards.

Integrated-circuit computers are "third-generation" machines, coming after those using vacuum tubes and transistors. Integrated circuits provide the advantages of compactness, large memory, high speed, reliability and low power consumption. This computer was designed and built last year by Peking University, the Peking Telecommunications Equipment Plant and a unit of the Ministry of Fuel and Chemical Industries. It has a word length of 48 bits and an internal storage capacity of 130,000 words, as well as 22 peripheral units including magnetic tapes and disk, typewriters, punches and five other kinds of input-output equipment.

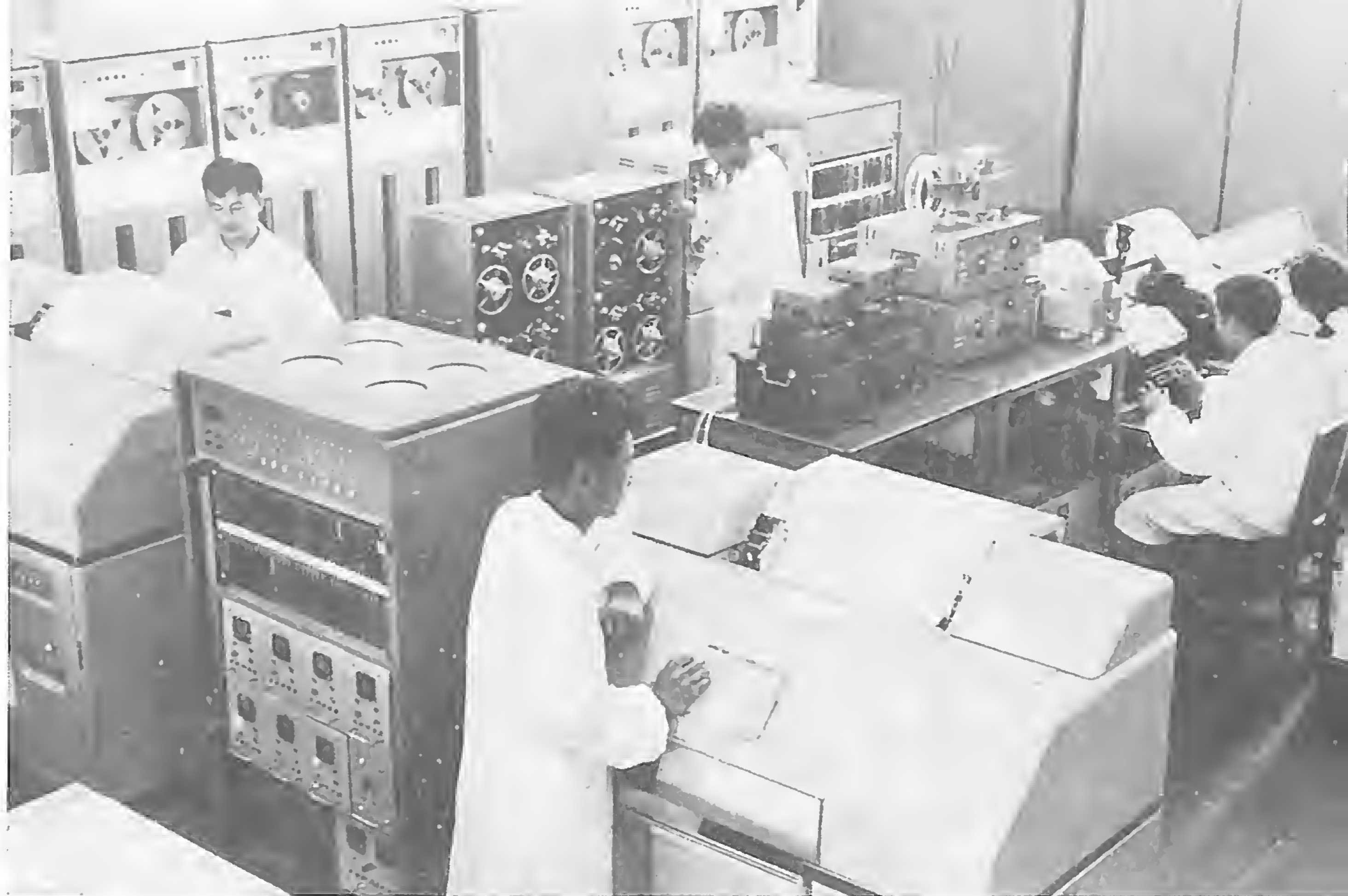
In trial operation this computer took less than 20 seconds to accurately solve 200 simultaneous linear equations. Good results have been obtained on dozens of complex problems in fields including engineering design, weather forecasting and processing of scientific data.

With the rapid growth of the electronics industry, various places in China are undertaking the miniaturization of computers as well as research, development and application in the high-speed com-





This electronic scale developed by the Shanghai No. 1 Iron and Steel Plant accurately controls the amount of iron poured into a ladle.



Integrated-circuit electronic computer which performs a million operations per second, with its peripheral equipment.

puter field. The output of electronic products serving national economic construction is increasing fast.

Rapid Development

China's electronics industry is still young but already a relatively complete one in her national economy. In old China it was practically a blank, aside from a few plants assembling imported parts. After the liberation in 1949, the Party and state paid great attention to developing it. Starting in the First Five-Year Plan (1953-1957) a group of key electronics plants and research units was built. Some institutions of higher learning set up electronics departments and a dozen or so radio schools were established to train technical personnel. Many types of vacuum tubes and other components were then developed and put into production. Thus the first foundations were laid.

In 1958, under the guidance of the Party's General Line, "Go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", a number of small and medium electronics enterprises were built in various parts of the country. China started designing and manufacturing her own radio and telecommunications equipment including transmitters and receivers for radio and television, and electronic computers, initiating a new and

vigorous development of the industry.

Since the beginning of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in 1966, over 3,000 electronics plants have been built throughout the country. The total value of production in this industry in 1973 was thrice that of 1965, while the productive capacity of electronic components was 11 times as great. Solid-state lasers, microwave components and integrated circuits are increasing in variety and improving in quality. Many new products are appearing to serve industry, agriculture, science and technology. Today most provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in China have electronics industries in various stages of development. Many regions can make complete sets of electronic products.

Relying on the Masses

Such growth in so short a time has come through self-reliance, hard struggle, socialist cooperation, and giving rein to both central and local initiative under a unified central plan guided by the Party's General Line for Building Socialism.

The Tungchiang Transistor Plant in the city of Harbin in China's northeast is a small one with only 150 workers. It was begun by seven handicraftsmen who knew that national construction urgently needed electronic products and

decided to produce transistors. They put up wooden sheds on Taiyang Island on the Sunghua River as their first factory buildings and, having no previous experience, sent people to learn from other plants. With very crude equipment, they built a vacuum sintering furnace, vacuum deposition device and ultra-sonic machine tool. Through several years of struggle, they continually perfected their equipment and their technique. Now this small plant produces 25 series of transistors in over 240 specifications. Production is up 50 times and its products go all over the country.

The Yiyang No. 3 Radio Plant in the south-central province of Hunan started off with 28 workers, two vices and a workbench. Over the past six years it has made over 110 instruments and other equipment. Initially producing only carbon-film resistors, it has now added photo sensitive and thermo-sensitive resistors, thick-film circuits and eight other products in over 2,700 specifications to its range. Output has risen from 70,000 to 8,000,000 units a year. The story of this plant reflects the development of China's electronics as a whole.

Heightened organization and socialist cooperation on a large scale have helped the electronics industry to develop production in breadth and depth. In recent years in the light of the characteristics

and weak links in the industry's development at different periods, industry-wide battles concentrating on the production of raw materials, basic components and complete electronic equipment have been organized by the national leading body of the industry. Provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have similarly organized large plants with thousands of workers, small enterprises and research units to fight coordinated battles, large and small, with division of labor under an overall plan as required by the development of local electronics industries.

A vivid example was Shanghai's battle to build single-crystal furnaces in 1970. Such furnaces are crucial in manufacturing semi-conductors. The rapid development of semi-conductor production required whole batches of them, high in quality and capacity. The Shanghai municipality enlisted 12 factories, schools and research institutes in the fight. Thousands of

workers, researchers, teachers and students pooled their ideas, completing a design in just three days. They cooperated to process the furnace body and make the automatic electrical control system, succeeding in eight days. The furnace was assembled on the twelfth day and turned out its first shining crystal on the thirteenth. Simple in construction, it was fairly advanced technically and its output surpassed its designed capacity.

In 1971, the leadership of the industry organized a general battle for radio and television equipment. Within two years, all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in China could produce transistor radios—over 260 models in all. Today, twenty-six provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have trial-produced or are manufacturing television receivers. Total output of radio and television receivers is multiplying as a result.

Already successfully trial-produced, and going into regular production, are integrated-circuit pocket radios, all-band AM-FM radios, solid-state black-and-white television receivers, video recorders and large-screen projecting television receivers. Likewise a complete range of color television equipment, including transmitters, camera-control consoles, TV outside broadcast vehicles and receivers.

Broadening Application

The electronics industry is now an integral part of China's national economy. Its growth is inseparable from support by other industries. In turn it supplies them with advanced electronic equipment for their own technical remodeling. Tempering in the cultural revolution has further raised the ideological level of its workers. They are determined to make more and better products as their contribution to modernizing China's indus-

The Fengshun County Radio Plant in Kwangtung province makes low-voltage transistorized D-C ultra-violet lights for field use in insect extermination.



Workers and technicians of the Chengtu No. 1 Radio Plant in Szechuan province inspect television receivers produced there.



try, agriculture, science and technology.

Many enterprises have set up groups to promote wider application of electronics. Their workers and staff investigate conditions in other fields, discover their needs and provide information on the capabilities, characteristics and applications of various electronic products. They also supply such products in quantity. All this opens new avenues of application.

Shanghai's No. 19 Radio Plant has established a variety of relationships with no less than 100 other enterprises for joint research and development. To cite one example, together with personnel of the Shanghai No. 10 Glove Plant, it has developed a program-controlled glove-knitting machine which has notably raised the efficiency of production.

A semi-conductor components plant in Fatshan in Kwangtung province, eager to suit its output

to the needs of other industries, sent groups to over 50 factories and mines in Peking, Shanghai, Chengtu, Sian and a dozen other medium and large cities to study what electronic products they required. Users have praised the way this plant "delivers technology to the doorstep", assuming responsibility from start to finish. In 1972, when the Chiao Cheng County Trucking Company in Shansi province over 1,000 kilometers to the north bought five electronic ignition systems from the Fatshan plant, it sent workers and technicians to help the buyers master their use, returning only when they were satisfied. The active popularization of electronics by this plant has accelerated its own development. Its output has multiplied in value, while costs have dropped and quality improved.

In 1973, as compared to 1972, China's electronics industry registered a 1 to 5-fold increase in the output of equipment of different kinds. It now meets varied needs in the fields of radio, television, agriculture, metallurgy, fuel and other chemicals, machine-building, hydro-electric power, light industry, mining, communication and transportation, culture, education and public health. Over 140 of the items produced last year were new.

Throughout China's industry the application of electronics is constantly widening. It is already yielding notable results in metallurgy, fuel and other chemicals, machine-building and textiles, saving labor and electricity and raising the level of automation. Thyristor-controlled apparatus for the electrolysis of salt saves chemical plants over 100 kilowatt-hours of electricity for every ton of caustic soda produced and eliminates risk of poisoning from mercury-vapor rectifiers. High-voltage selenium-pile dust collectors for cement plants are 98 percent effective, reducing environmental pollution and recovering high-grade cement.

For the past couple of years the electronics industry of Shantung province has been providing local steel plants with automatic thyristor controls for the electrodes of

electric-arc furnaces. This shortens each heat of steel by one hour while saving 70 kwh of electricity.

The Huatung Copper Mine in Liaoning province has made an automatic production line consisting of electric cars, a car tipper and an automatic distributing turnout. This has eliminated the heavy physical labor of pushing and unloading cars, cut the number of workers needed for each shaft from 144 to 33 and doubled hoisting capacity.

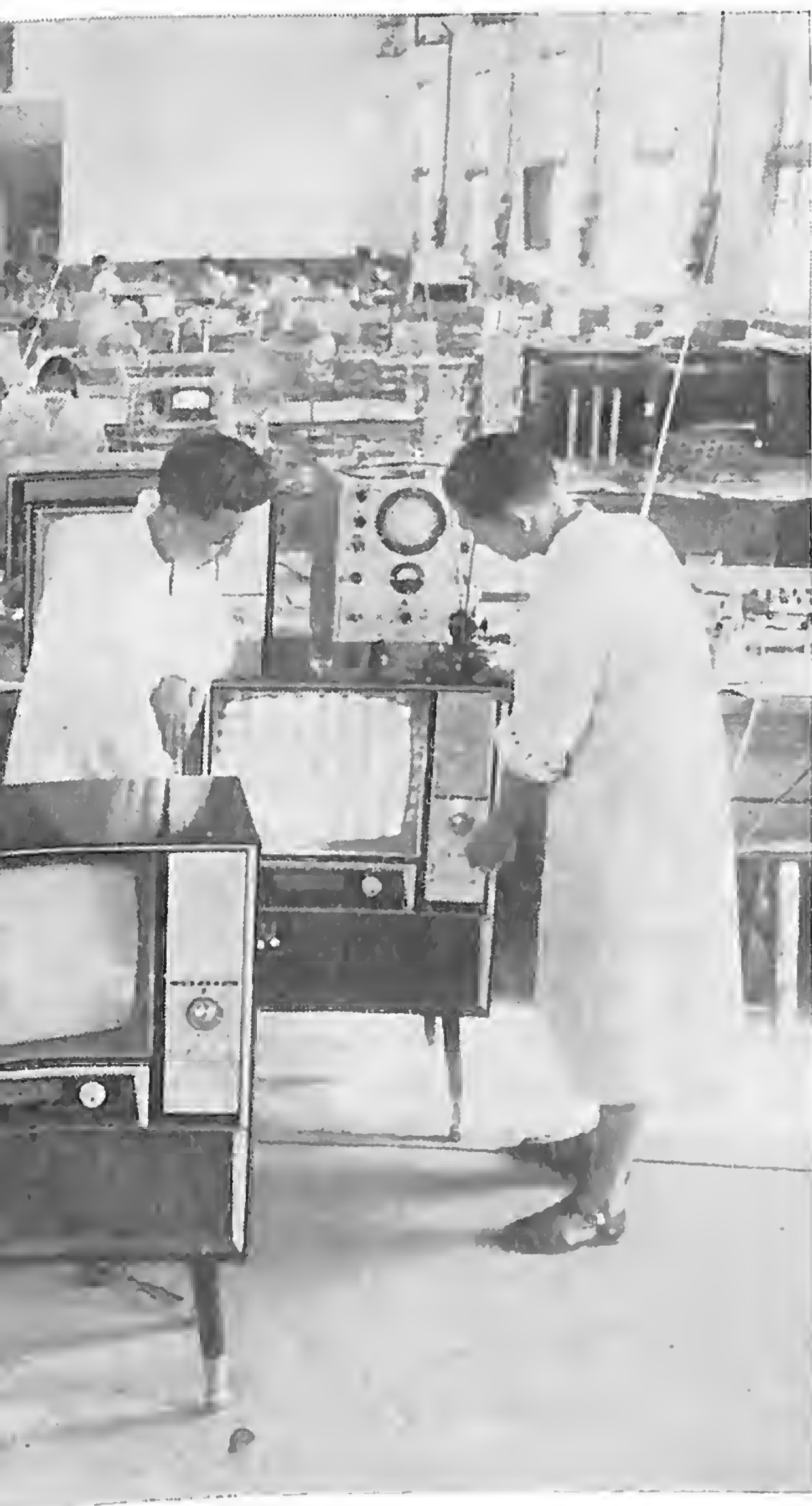
Electronic devices have come into use in locating water, processing seed, meteorological observation, exterminating insects, grain storage, poultry raising, ocean fishing, livestock management and forestry transportation. Everywhere the results are good.

The Wenan County Radio Plant in Hopei province manufactures a transistorized instrument which can not only detect underground water but tell its depth and whether it is fresh or brackish. In 1972, during a severe drought in Hopei, these instruments took the guess-work out of well-drilling, much to the delight of commune members.

Ultra-violet lights used on a large scale in fields have proved to be effective in insect-extermination. In 1972 a million were produced by the electronics industries of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Shanghai alone to support agriculture. Seriously affected by insects, Ningwei commune in Chekiang's Hsiaoshan county used 1,084 ultra-violet lights to control those attacking the grain and cotton crops. As a result it got yields of 848 kilograms per hectare for ginned cotton and 12.96 tons for grain.

Application of electronics is promoting production in many other fields.

In its technical level, China's young electronics industry is still not up to those of industrialized countries. But its workers and other personnel are determined to learn advanced technology from the rest of the world, exercise their own creativity and initiative to the full, and make a greater contribution to building up their socialist land.





Condemned to death, Communist Ko Hsiang denounces the reactionaries and speaks to the crowd about the revolution.

'AZALEA MOUNTAIN'

WEN PIN

FORTY-SEVEN years ago Chairman Mao led the Autumn Harvest Uprising, established the Workers' and Peasants' Revolutionary Army and set up China's first rural revolutionary base in the Chingkang Mountains in Kiangsi province. It was a great turning point in the history of the Chinese revolution — for from this time on, the revolution in China followed the principle of seizing political power by armed force through a

process of surrounding the cities with the countryside.

Azalea Mountain, a modern revolutionary Peking Opera recently premiered in Peking, has the struggle of the Chingkang Mountain period as its background. It tells the story of how a spontaneously formed peasant force matures into a consciously revolutionary one under Communist Party leadership. Through its creation of the heroine, a Party political worker, it

expresses the correctness of Chairman Mao's line in building a revolutionary army.

As the opera begins, the Party is trying to find Lei Kang, the leader of a group of rebelling peasants. Lei Kang is also searching for the Party. It is spring 1928, a year after defeat in the First Revolutionary Civil War. As part of its plan to mobilize the people and expand its armed force, the Party sends two comrades from the

Chingkang Mountain base, Ko Hsiang and Chao Hsin, to Azalea Mountain on the Hunan-Kiangsi border to find the peasants' self-defence corps led by Lei Kang. At the foot of the mountain, they are surrounded by an armed force of landlords' "civil guards". Chao Hsin is killed and Ko Hsiang captured.

When the peasants' corps learns this, they are both excited and angry. Under the tremendous influence of the Autumn Harvest Uprising, they had risen in arms three times, only to be smashed each time because they lacked leadership, a correct line and a correct orientation. Now Lei Kang and his brother rebels decide to get Party leadership for the corps by rescuing the Communist before "his" public execution in the market town.

In the hubbub of the execution ground the reactionary suppressor troops shout, "Bring the Communist!" In iron chains and a blood-stained jacket, a woman appears on the steps of the ancestral shrine where she has been held — Communist Ko Hsiang. She seems like a flash of lightning in the gloom. Eyes furious, she denounces the reactionaries and explains to the crowd why it is necessary to make revolution. "Only Marxism-Leninism can save China! Only the Chinese Communist Party is the saving star of the workers and peasants!"

Suddenly a sharp order rings out from among the crowd. Lei Kang and the disguised peasant corps attack the "civil guards" like a thunderbolt and rescue the prisoner.

Having found the Communist Party they have searched for so long, Lei Kang and the peasant fighters warmly welcome Ko Hsiang as the Party representative in their armed force.

BUT contradictions arise. Though they have risked their lives to get Party leadership, Lei Kang and the others think revolution means revenge, they want the Party to lead them only in killing their enemies. They do not understand the Marxist-Leninist line, policies and guiding principles the

Party has adopted to fit the specific conditions of the Chinese revolution. Thus, from the very day Ko Hsiang comes to Azalea Mountain, there is a contradiction between the Party's policy and the non-proletarian thinking of the peasant fighters. It centers on a conflict between the new rules and regulations and the old ones the fighters have been used to.

The old rules said that the self-defence fighters could divide up any property they seized, capture merchants and kill prisoners. As a political worker of the Party, Ko Hsiang knows the peasant force must be educated and strengthened with proletarian ideology. Otherwise victory is impossible. So she begins at once to explain and carry out the line and policies of the Party and call on the fighters to go by new rules and regulations.

Lei Kang, however, thinks the new rules go against their accepted laws. Wen Chi-chiu, a man from a formerly rich and tyrannical landlord family who has climbed into the position of deputy leader of the corps, complicates things by pushing the old rules in order to confuse the men about class line. He wants to make the corps a kind of warlord gang which bullies and oppresses the people. Of course, he opposes Ko Hsiang. To aggravate disagreement between Ko Hsiang and Lei Kang, Wen orders a follower to beat up a man, accusing him of being a "tyrant landlord" because he carts goods for one.

Ko Hsiang sees this as an act against Party policy, a deliberate blurring of the distinction between the enemy and the friends of the people. She seizes the carrying pole they are going to beat the man with, unable to tolerate brutality against a hired hand exploited and oppressed like her own father and grandfather had been as miners at Anyuan.

Craftily prodded by Wen Chi-chiu, Lei Kang becomes enraged. He stamps his foot on a bench, strikes it with his sword and denounces Ko Hsiang: "You won't let us beat a tyrant, and want to free the merchants and prisoners. Are you a Communist or an impostor?"

Most of the fighters look angrily at Ko Hsiang. Spears and swords lift. Ko Hsiang remains calm. Sure of her cause, she asks the fighters, "Which of you here has ever worked for a tyrant landlord? Raise your hands."

These sincere, quiet words stir bitter memories of landlord exploitation and oppression among the peasant rebels. One by one, hands go up. Lei Kang is deeply touched, for he himself had carried a local despot in a sedan chair and slaved in such a job for more than ten years.

Ko Hsiang then steps up to Lei Kang and asks a subtle question: "Does this make us all landlord tyrants? Should we all be beaten by revolutionaries?" Then she tells the fighters Chairman Mao's words: "Who are our enemies? Who are our friends? This is a question of the first importance for the revolution." She unties the laborer and gives him some money and clothes. Moved, the man asks for a rifle so he can follow the Party and join the revolution.

Now Lei Kang begins to understand that in making revolution there is a question of line and orientation — of whom to rely on, whom to unite with and whom to attack.

HALF a month after the self-defence corps has gone into the mountain wilds for education and training, "Viper", the local landlord tyrant, gathers his "civil guards" and returns to the market town of Sankuan at the foot of the mountain. He arrests Granny Tu, adopted mother of Lei Kang, and ties her up. Piling wood around her, he spreads the word that he is going to burn her alive, hoping to lure Lei Kang and the peasants' self-defence corps down the mountain and annihilate them.

With undying hatred for Viper, Lei Kang demands that they go down to rescue his mother. Wen Chi-chiu, who has already betrayed the peasant force to the enemy, urges Lei Kang into the trap. Lei Kang ignores Ko Hsiang's warnings and makes up his mind to die killing Viper.

Faced with a situation in which the enemy is strong and the rev-



Ko Hsiang, Party representative of the Azalea Mountain peasants' self-defence corps.

Lei Kang and Granny Tu meet in prison.





After Lei Kang's blunder, Ko Hsiang calmly calls a Party branch meeting to decide how to save the peasants' self-defence corps.



Li Shih-chien of the peasants' self-defence corps fights with two of the landlord's "civil guards".



Led by the Communist Party, the peasants' self-defence corps overthrows the despotic landlord, distributes his grain, mobilizes the people and expands its armed force.

olutionary force is still weak, Ko Hsiang considers the interests of the revolution as a whole instead of the narrow idea of personal revenge. From the Ching Kang Mountains the Party has directed them to wage guerrilla warfare, using Chairman Mao's tactic: "When the enemy advances, we retreat." This means withdrawing the peasants' corps from Azalea Mountain and joining the Party's regular forces in wiping out the enemy.

Ko Hsiang is certain the peasant fighters will be ambushed by the enemy if they go down to the market town. In spite of her efforts to stop him, Lei Kang rushes off and is captured.

This shakes the peasants' morale and Wen Chi-chiu uses the opportunity to attack Ko Hsiang in order to hoodwink the fighters into moving down the mountain into the hands of the enemy. Exploiting the fact that Ko Hsiang is not a native, he tries to poison relations between her and the peasant leaders and fighters, dampen morale, crush the revolutionary force and go over to the enemy.

This emergency endangers the very existence of the peasants' self-defence corps. But Ko Hsiang

stands firm, ready to give her life defending Chairman Mao's military line. "In a crisis," she tells the fighters, "we must not let ourselves be blinded, we must distinguish between right and wrong."

On Wen Chi-chiu she uses the tactic of exposing his betrayal of the corps, his landlord-tyrant origin, his pretense of ignorance of

basic military common sense while he had actually been a reactionary military officer, and his scheme to destroy the corps from within.

Storm clouds scud across the sky, the pines whine in the wind and bursts of gunfire shake the air. The more difficult things become, the more Ko Hsiang recalls Chairman Mao's teaching of resolute reliance on the Party and the masses. She immediately calls a meeting of Party members in the corps, points to the sudden change in the situation and says, "If we don't rescue Lei Kang, morale will slump and it will be hard to carry out our withdrawal."

The meeting draws up a detailed plan for the rescue. Ko Hsiang orders Li Shih-chien to take over her Party work and lead the fighters into hiding. Then she sends a scout unit out to make the enemy think the whole corps is withdrawing, thus planning to get Viper to send his main force to a strategic mountain pass outside the market town. She herself leads a shock squad through a detour into the town to save Lei Kang.

In prison Lei Kang learns from Granny Tu that Comrade Chao Hsin, who was killed earlier by Viper, was Ko Hsiang's husband. She had never mentioned her own sufferings and Lei Kang is deeply

Returning to Azalea Mountain, Ko Hsiang exposes Wen Chi-chiu as a renegade who has colluded with the enemy and betrayed the revolution, thus educating Lei Kang and the other fighters of the peasants' self-defence corps.



moved by the proletarian loyalty with which she follows the Party's instructions and swallows her personal grief.

Viper gets a report that the peasant force is moving toward the provincial border. Wen Chi-chiu sends word that they are going to withdraw. Viper promptly dispatches his main troops to the strategic pass, leaving only one squad to guard the prison at Sankuan.

It is a stormy night as Ko Hsiang and her shock squad climb a precipice and swing across a chasm on vines. Reaching the town, they rescue Lei Kang and Granny Tu in a surprise attack, fight off the pursuing guards and start their return to the mountain.

MEANWHILE, Wen Chi-chiu has plotted to seize control of the corps while Ko Hsiang is away. He panics when he learns that she has foiled Viper's ambush and instead drawn his troops away and saved Lei Kang. Now he tries to lead the corps out to surrender to another enemy force led by Leopard Liu. But Li Shih-chien, representing the Party while Ko Hsiang is away, points out sternly, "The Party leads the army!" He convinces the fighters to hold their ground and guard the red flag.

When Ko Hsiang and Lei Kang get back, Wen Chi-chiu again pretends to be loyal. He proposes a "capital plan": to break the enemy encirclement by going through Leopard Liu's garrison area. Ko Hsiang lets him explain his plan and then coldly shows the fighters his secret letter to the enemy, which she had intercepted. Wen's carrier exposes him. Lei Kang draws his pistol and shoots the traitor who falls off the cliff.

Lei Kang is overcome with remorse over the repeated setbacks caused by his own mistakes. But Ko Hsiang never tires of helping others. Wiping the blood from his forehead, she gently points out that the source of his mistakes is a narrow desire for personal revenge:

*For generations slaves have
fought for freedom,*

*Year after year their battle
drums have sounded;*

UNITY AND FRIENDSHIP

(in English)

An album of photographs on the gala Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament in Peking from August 25 to September 6, 1973. Over 200 pictures record the competitions and friendly exchanges between players of 86 countries and regions and how the tournament strengthened unity and promoted table tennis.

Size: 23 × 25.7 cm.

Published by: Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China

Distributed by: **GUOZI SHUDIAN** (China Publications Center), Peking, China

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*But lacking a clear aim these
rebels lost their bearings;*

*Countless heroes died, great
ideals unfulfilled, cursing
heaven.*

*The peasants' armed forces
must closely follow the
Party,*

*Only then can they prevail and
grow in strength*

*Like brooks flowing into a
mighty, mighty river.*

In fact, Ko Hsiang has summarized the lessons of the past struggles of China's peasants.

Led by the Party representative and coordinating with the regular army, the peasants' self-defence corps lures Viper and his "civil guards" deep into the mountain fastness and annihilates them. Then it becomes part of the Work-

ers' and Peasants' Revolutionary Army and marches to the Ching-kang Mountains to join Chairman Mao.

Azalea Mountain has created the heroic image of a Party political worker in intense and complicated contradictions. She firmly adheres to Party principles, is a capable political and military leader, and works faithfully for the Party. She is warm and united with the masses and has broad vision.

The opera has also created the peasant hero Lei Kang in his development from a peasant in spontaneous struggle, daring to rebel and undaunted by obstacles, to a conscious and disciplined proletarian fighter.

Azalea Mountain expresses the truth that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything".

DISCOVERING AND STUDYING MEDICINAL HERBS

HU SHIH-LIN



Digging cultivated *Gastrodia elata*.



Medicinal herbs being dried by growers and "barefoot doctors" at Huangshan in Anhwei province.

HERBS have been used in China for thousands of years and rich experience has been obtained in the field of herbal medicine. In the 25 years since the founding of the People's Republic, Chinese pharmacologists have done a great

HU SHIH-LIN is a member of the Institute of Chinese Pharmacology of the Academy of Chinese Medicine.

deal in discovering and studying the herbs used among the people and those described in ancient medical literature. With modern scientific methods, they have analyzed the chemical ingredients and examined the curative effects of these herbs, checked and verified their species and variety, studied methods of cultivation and im-

proved the forms of use. Their achievements are playing an increasingly important role in protecting the health of the people.

Recently a child with toxic dysentery was brought to the Peking Friendship Hospital with a high fever and convulsions. Heart and breathing stopped in the first hour. A new drug, 6-hydroxy-

hyoscyamine made from an herb called *Tangut scopolia*, was injected. Breathing, pulse and blood pressure returned to normal and the child was discharged eight days later.

The hospital has treated hundreds of similar cases with this drug, recording few side effects and no complications. Stay in the hospital is cut by as much as one half, the death rate has dropped from 5.2 to 0.35 percent, and the expense of treatment reduced 90 percent.

Locating Medicinal Herbs

Tangut scopolia, from which the new drug is made, grows on the

Chinghai-Tibet Plateau, where it was long used for neuralgia. Overdoses, however, were toxic and it fell into disuse. Researchists of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and local organizations separated the active ingredients from the herb, studied their chemical structure and found an alkaloid similar to atropine, which also relieves spasms in smooth muscle but with far less side effects. Clinical tests by the Peking Friendship Hospital revealed a fairly good effect on certain types of dysentery, meningitis, enteritis and sudden deafness. Today, the alkaloid is both extracted from the herb and made synthetically,

Looking for a way to prevent and treat chronic bronchitis, a common but hard-to-cure disease, people in various parts of the country have discovered dozens of herbs that can reduce inflammation, stop coughing, eliminate phlegm and ease breathing.

Many medicinal herbs common among the people have been found and developed in this way. The Ministry of Health's emphasis on the study of common diseases that are hard to cure and its organization of joint efforts by doctors of both the western and traditional Chinese schools have accelerated the process.

Since the cultural revolution began in 1966, Chairman Mao's directive that "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" has been carried out more effectively. Commune hospitals have more equipment and personnel, all production brigades have set up health stations, a million "barefoot doctors" have been trained, and mobile medical teams from city hospitals regularly tour the countryside. More and more people collect, grow and use herbal medicines in the rural areas, and this also has accelerated the discovery of new herbs.

Herbs in Ancient Literature

Researchists are also re-examining ancient medical experience. One of the results is the treatment of acute abdominal diseases without surgery by combining western with traditional Chinese medicine.

In most acute cases of appendicitis, intestinal obstruction, perforated ulcers, gallstones, and inflammation of the pancreas and gallbladder, surgical treatment is usually used in western medicine. The non-surgical treatment of these cases has brought out the usefulness of herbs.

One of these, used in treating acute intestinal obstruction with-

Herbal medicines being packaged in a Peking Chinese traditional pharmaceutical plant.





Tests at Fushun No. 4 Hospital to see if *Agrimonia pilosa*, an herb used to eliminate tapeworms, can treat other parasitic diseases.

out surgery, is a decoction, an improvement on a prescription found in the ancient *Treatise on Fevers* by Chang Chung-ching of the Eastern Han dynasty (1st to 3rd century A.D.). Strengthening muscular contractions and blood circulation in the intestines, it helps remove the obstruction and restore normal function. The method has greatly reduced the death rate from this disease.

In acute abdominal cases where surgery is actually needed, the combination of western and traditional Chinese medicine has also improved procedures. Chinese traditional medicines instead of tubes reduce gastrointestinal pressure. Intravenous liquid becomes unnecessary in the same way. Some surgical complications are avoided and patients can take fluid four or five hours after the operation.

Our practice shows that medicinal herbs are effective in chronic and acute (of course, not all) cases, in ordinary and difficult cases, and in medical and surgical cases.

Cultivating Herbs

With a steadily rising standard of living and better medical and

health care, the demand for medicinal herbs has increased greatly. In the past, most herbs grew wild. Many took years to mature. Some grew only in one part of the country. Today herbs are grown on state farms as well as in communes and brigade health stations all over China. Both farmers and medical workers study the laws of growth of herbs in order to move toward large-scale production.

For instance, *Gastrodia elata*, a wild herb used for headache and dizziness, was not sufficient for the demand. Attempts to grow it failed. Studies made found that it gets nutrients neither from its own roots nor from photosynthesis. The farmers planted it with old wood growing fungus, or mixed its seeds with the fungus, and thus succeeded. Today this method is used in Yunnan, Szechuan, Hupeh and Shensi provinces.

Some wild herbs, such as ginseng, take dozens of years to mature. After study and experiment, it is now grown in simple sheds on farmland. This reduces its growing period to 6 or 8 years and avoids cutting down forest to

get land for its growth. Output has increased tremendously. In north-eastern Kirin province, 20 times more ginseng is grown than before liberation.

Herbs have also been introduced to other regions for cultivation. *Sanchi* ginseng from Yunnan and Kwangsi, for example, is now grown in most of the provinces south of the Yangtze River. Scientific experimental groups have improved output year by year with better cultivation and disease and pest control. Now, *sanchi* ginseng not only meets domestic demand but is exported. *Saffron crocus*, long imported, is now cultivated successfully in China.

Studies made on growing south China herbs in the north, or northern herbs in the south, have succeeded. *Aucklandia lappa*, a plant native to south China, is now grown in the north. *Pilose asiabell*, a north China herb, has found a new home on the shores of the South China Sea.

In developing the production of traditional medicines, attention is also paid to protecting their sources. Collecting medicinal herbs has become more rational. For instance, some are gathered at the height of the flowering season when more active ingredients can be obtained. Others are picked when the seeds are ripe, thus resowing can be done at the same time.

Improving Drug Forms

In the old days, herbal medicines took the form of decoctions, pills, powders, plasters, ointments and pellets. Hand labor made mass production impossible. Today, research organizations, hospitals and pharmaceutical plants constantly improve both the form and the efficacy of herbal drugs. Tablets, syrups, salves, sprays and injections have been added, which are easy to carry, transport, keep and use. Study of concentrations, period of effectiveness and methods of storage has improved quality. Mass production takes

place in modern pharmaceutical plants.

The new forms of herbal medicines are often more effective. A throat spray made of Szechuan lemongrass, for example, now stops bronchial coughing within minutes. *Dahurian rhododendron*, which formerly caused side effects when used to treat bronchitis, has been purified.

Investigation and Verification

To make full use of medicinal herbs, pharmacologists have carried out large-scale surveys of their sources. Over the past 25 years, they have discovered many new sources, mapping their distribution and size. Some herbal medicines which had to be imported in the past have been found in China. For example, catechu, *Terminalia chebula* and *rauwolfia* have been found in southern Yunnan province, corkleaf snowbell and *Homalomena gigantea* in Kwangsi, and *Asafoetida gianfennel* in Sinkiang.

At the same time, herbs described in ancient medical literature have been checked and verified. Different plants with the same names have been distinguished, and those named but unknown identified. For instance, *meishen*, mentioned in the *Supplement to the Compendium of Materia Medica* of the Ching dynasty (1644-1911) is now known to be a pedicularis of the figwort family. It reduces inflammation and stops pain. Hundreds of articles have appeared since liberation on these subjects, providing rich material for the scientific study of China's traditional pharmacology.

Thorough investigation and research has uncovered many new medicinal herbs. The *Compendium of Materia Medica* by Li Shih-chen (1518-1593), a masterpiece of pharmacology of the Ming dynasty, listed only 1892 kinds of herbs. By the time of the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, no more than 2,000 kinds were used in China. Today, about 5,000 kinds are used in China's medical system.

PRESCRIPTIONS OF 2,000 YEARS AGO

IN December 1972 a batch of 92 inscribed wooden slips was unearthed from a tomb in an earth cave at Wuwei county, Kansu province. Made of pine or poplar wood, they dealt with ancient Chinese medicine. Buried with them were a pottery pot and plate, a stick with a head in the shape of a dove, four other funeral objects and five coins of the *wu chu* type. Careful study and examination by archaeologists has shown that these finds date from early period of the Eastern Han dynasty (A.D. 25-220).

Richly informative, the slips are apparently records of medical practice kept by physicians of that time. They comprise more than 30 prescriptions for treating various diseases in the fields of internal medicine, surgery, gynecology and ailments of the ears, nose, throat, eyes, mouth and teeth. The prescription usually begins by stating the disease, its symptoms, nature and causes. Then it specifies the medicaments to be used, their dosage, the ways to take them and contraindications to their use. Finally, it tells how to prepare the drugs.

Classified clinically, in internal medicine the slips refer to fevers and diseases of the respiratory, digestive, circulatory, reproductive, urinary and nervous systems. In the surgical category, they mention ulcers and sores, carbuncles, dog-bites and urinary stones. Also prescribed for are pharyngitis, deafness, nasal polyps, eye and dental diseases.

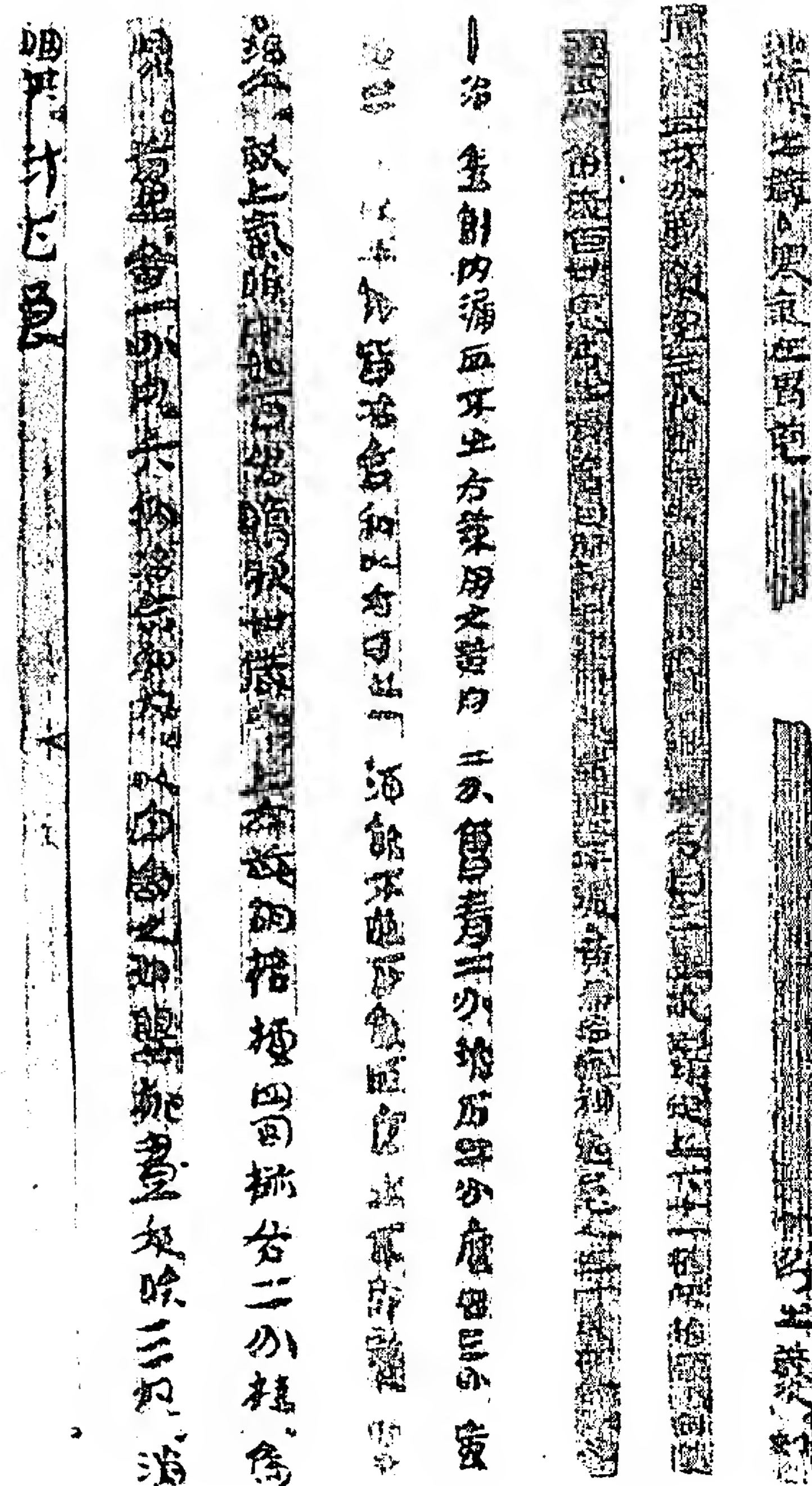
From the point of view of pharmaceuticals, they mention about 100 different medicaments including 11 made from animal, 61 from vegetable and 16 from mineral substances. Most are still used, as ingredients of remedies, in clinical medicine. Forms in which the medicines were administered include

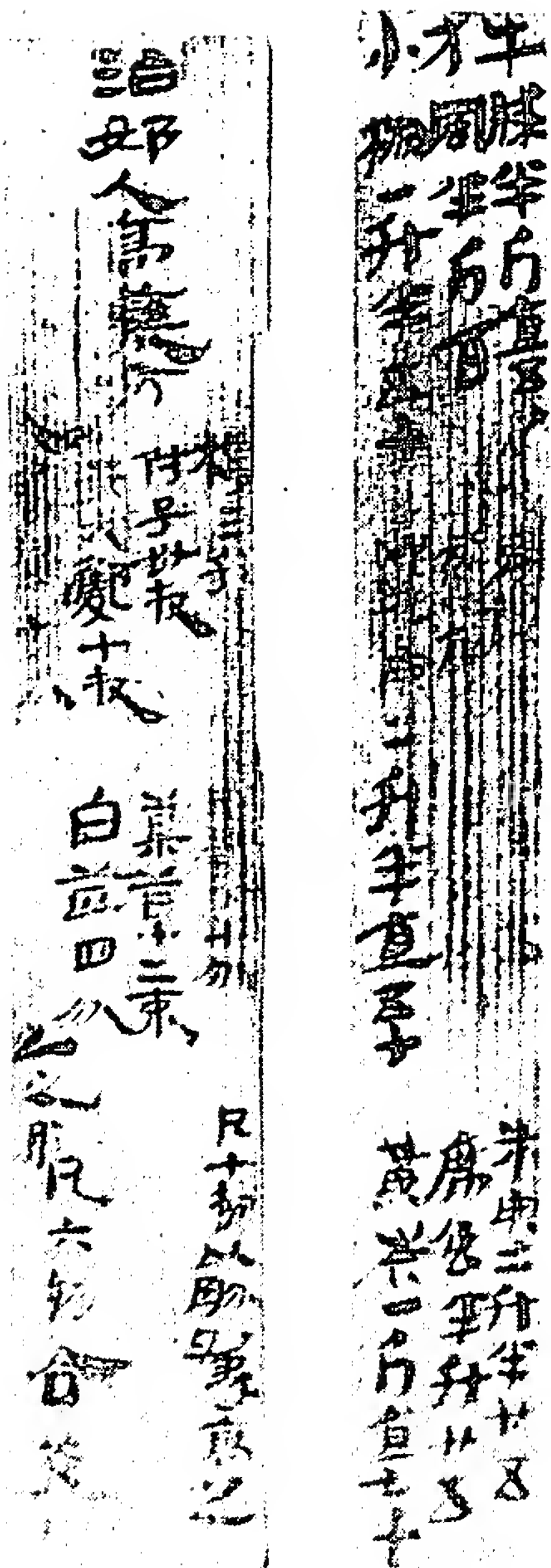
decoctions, pills, powders, plasters, drips and suppositories. Excipients used for drugs in semisolid form included honey, milk, lard and cream. All forms incorporated features specific to Chinese traditional medicine. Pills rounded with honey, a case in point, are still in common use in China today.

Some of the remedies were for internal and others for external use. The latter were to be smeared or plastered on locally, or poured into the nose or external ear.

The wooden slips excavated at Wuwei also refer to moxibustion

Some of the wooden slips inscribed with medical prescriptions, unearthed at Wuwei in Kansu province. Left, a prescription for internal disease; center, for surgery; and right, concerning moxibustion and acupuncture. Length 23-23.4 cm. Width 0.5-1 cm.





Left, a prescription for a gynecological ailment. Right, prices of the ingredients. Length 22.7-23.9 cm. Width 1.1-4 cm. Thickness 0.2-0.6 cm.

and acupuncture, giving the names and locations of several acupuncture points and "forbidden zones", and describing techniques of needle manipulation.

The discovery of these slips is thus not only important archaeologically but also a significant one for China's medical history.

Notably, they represent the earliest and most complete medical writings found so far in original form. There are ancient medical works extant in China such as the *Huang Ti Nei Ching* (The Yellow Emperor's Inner Classic)¹, *Nan Ching* (The Difficult Classic)², *Shen Nung Pen Tsao Ching* (The Shen Nung Materia Medica)³, and *Shang Han Lun* (A Treatise on Fevers)⁴. But their original texts are unavailable. The copies handed down were re-edited and revised by the physicians of the succeeding ages who often made their own additions. The wooden slips found at Wuwei present us with the original writings of the Han dynasty physicians and are thus of the utmost value for study of the medicine of the time.

A good many inscribed wooden slips of the Han dynasty were unearthed in the past but few dealt with medicine. Worst of all, they were shipped abroad before the liberation.

The wooden slips found at Wuwei are doubly precious as the most complete group extant in China.

They are also valuable for the study of the social and economic life of the Han dynasty. For instance, prices are given for some of the medicaments. Others have local characteristics connected with the local economy. In northwest China, site of the finds, camel milk was fermented into a kind of koumiss in the preparation of some drugs.

Clearly these are useful data for understanding the economic history of the Han dynasty as well as the contemporary medical situation.

Limited though they are, the medical records on these slips, with their light on the medical level of China 2,000 years ago, corroborate

Chairman Mao's words that Chinese traditional medicine and pharmacology are "a great treasure-house".

1. *Huang Ti Nei Ching* (The Yellow Emperor's Inner Classic) was completed sometime between the periods of the Warring States and Western Han dynasty (5th century B.C. to 1st century A.D.). It was written by a number of unknown authors and gradually completed over a long period. Summing experience in medical practice before the Chin and Han dynasties, it is China's earliest work on medical theory.

2. *Nan Ching* (The Difficult Classic) is traditionally ascribed to Ching Yueh-jen, also known as Pien Chueh, a famous physician of the Warring States period (5th to 3rd century B.C.). It discusses acupuncture and moxibustion, methods of diagnosis and other theoretical problems.

3. *Shen Nung Pen Tsao Ching* (The Shen Nung Materia Medica), a medical work of the pre-Chin period (3rd century B.C.), is the earliest book on pharmacology extant in China. The author is unknown.

4. *Shang Han Lun* (A Treatise on Fevers) was written by Chang Chung-ching of the Eastern Han dynasty (1st to 3rd century A.D.). It consists of two parts. The first is devoted completely to fevers and the second mainly discusses diseases of internal medicine, with occasional mention of surgical and gynecological cases.

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Cultural Notes

NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHY EXHIBITION

THE 1973 national photography exhibition recently closed in Peking.

The 351 pictures by some 200 photographers were selected from more than 3,000 recommended by various localities. Most were taken in the past year. Together they formed a vivid record of how China's workers, peasants and soldiers, united in spirit and aim, are striving vigorously for new victories in socialist revolution and construction. After its premiere in Peking, the entire exhibition was reproduced and shown in other Chinese cities.

Besides new works by veteran photographers, there were a large number by younger ones and amateurs working on the foremost fronts of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. Full of vigor and diligent in learning, these newcomers are a fresh force in China's photography.

Recording Construction

"Thriving Oil City, Taching" showing a new refinery where quite recently there was only grassland, gives a striking impression of rapid industrial progress. "Blast Furnace" was taken by a young office worker of Peking's Capital Iron and Steel Company. An amateur cameraman, he often joined a blast furnace crew in labor and asked them to give him ideas for new ways of expressing the strong drive of the steelworkers. He made many shots in the dim, hot plant before the one printed

here. The silhouettes of three workers in tense action are outlined sharply against the bright sparks of molten iron, eloquently testifying to its theme: the Chinese working class is going all out to make more steel.

The Tachai brigade, national pacesetter in agriculture, has long become familiar pictorial material. Two of the photographs shown reflect new features and continued progress there. One depicts Tachai peasants transplanting rice seedlings on Tiger Head Mountain, once short of water the year round, the other a "man-made plain" in what was once a stony gully. The photographer was able to reflect the Tachai people's steady advances on the socialist path because he regularly joined them in their struggle to transform nature and build up a new countryside.

"Tachai-type Terraces in the Awa Mountains" is a bird's-eye view taken in Yunnan province, displaying a striking panorama of winding terraces and effectively conveying the Chinese peasants' monumental efforts in re-making mountains.

Worker, Peasant, Soldier Images

To better depict the heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers is an important task of China's photography. The exhibition had successful examples: a joyful young miner with coal newly dug south of the Yangtze River, where it was formerly deficient; an old docker watching the bustling port with deep satisfaction; a

woman tractor driver in a commune field; PLA men on watch at the border.

"Heart-to-Heart Talk" is a warm picture showing a veteran army cadre's deep concern for a new recruit, a lively expression of the close relations between officers and men in the people's armed forces.

In Praise of New Things

New things that emerged during the cultural revolution form a major theme in the exhibition. In this category are vivid and impressive portrayals of middle school graduates settling down in the countryside; workers, peasants and soldiers studying in universities; office workers doing productive labor in May 7 cadre schools; barefoot doctors practicing in the fields or remote border areas.

"Right, that's how!" shows an old peasant teaching two young school graduates to sow. It captures his warm patience and the girl's earnestness in learning. The revolutionary optimism and socialist spirit prevailing in all walks of life is projected in "Spring Comes to the Fields" (in the water country in the south), "Lassoing Horses" (on the northern steppes), "Blasting Reefs in the Wukiang River", "Desert Reservoir", "New Student at the Night School", "A Barefoot Doctor Goes Out on Call" and others.

Among the outstanding landscape photographs are "On Sung-hua Lake", "Rock Peaks of Huangshan" and "Spring in South China".



Thriving Oil City, Taching Chang Chun

Lassoing Horses Chia Pei-teh



A Barefoot Doctor Goes Out on Call *Tien Ping*





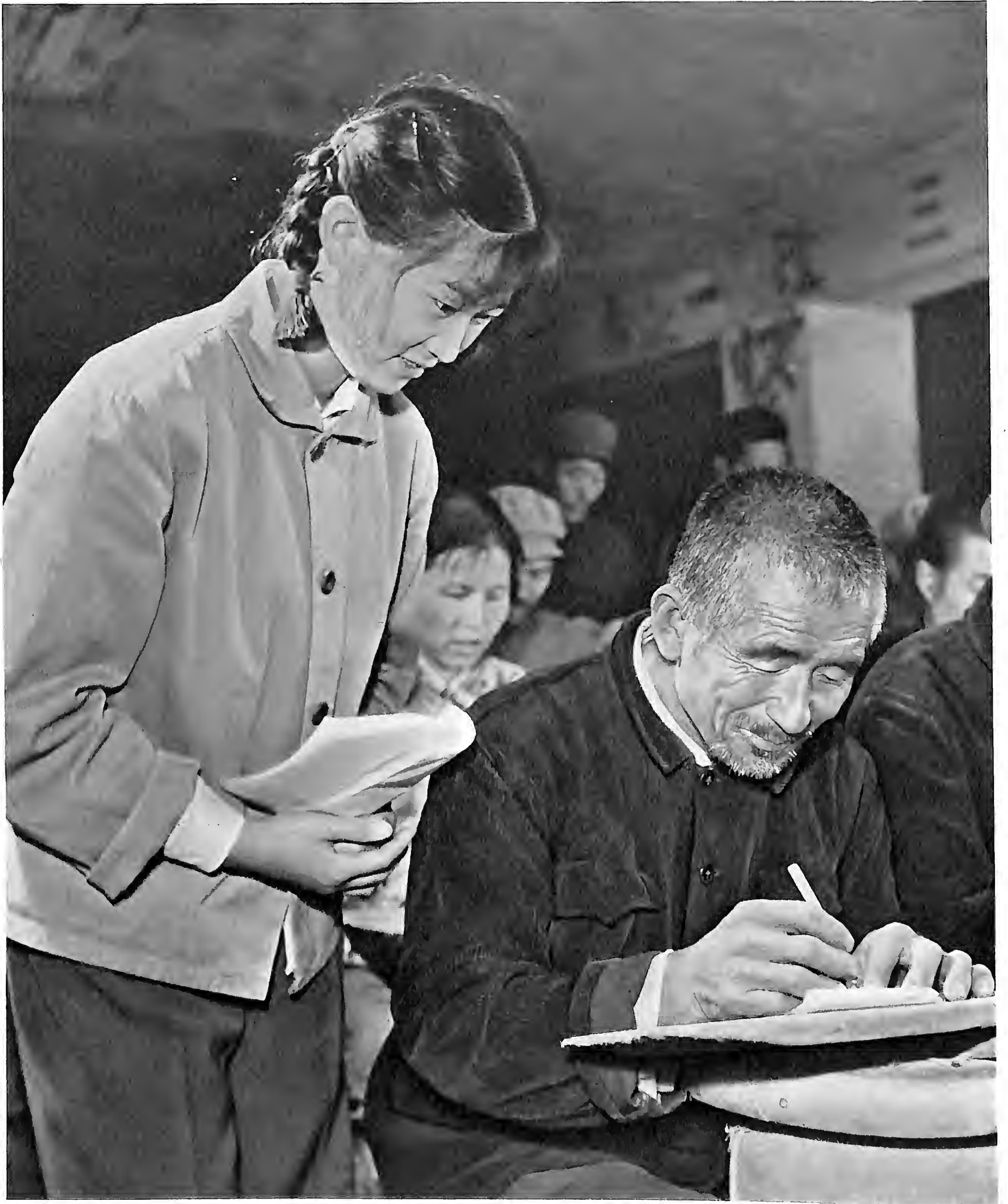
Blast Furnace Chiang Chin



Heart-to-Heart Talk *Lu Cheng-hai*

Tachai-type Terraces in the Awa Mountains (Yunnan province) *Li Yu-lung*





New Student at the Night School *Pai Ming-ta*

Moving to Another Pasture After Defeating a Snowstorm *Hsu Pang*



Democratic Management in Our Brigade

HSU CHI-NUAN

Editor's note: Kaochiachuang, a village by the Pohai Sea on the Chiaotung Peninsula in Shantung province, is one of the production brigades of the Chiehho commune. With 1,385 people in 385 households and 184 hectares of land, it has 7 production teams — six farming and one in forestry.

To organize production and manage all other affairs, a revolutionary committee for the brigade and a committee for each team are elected by the people. These are led by the Communist Party branch. Hsu Chi-nuan, secretary of the brigade Party branch, tells how democratic management works.

EVERY month since the formation of the people's communes, our brigade has posted accounts of workpoints, manure collected, grain and cash income and expenditure, etc., so that the members can understand the brigade's economic affairs.

Once, when the brigade leaders planned to spend a thousand yuan or so to build an office, the representatives of the brigade members refused to agree. "In the past," they said, "we didn't have a special office, but everything got managed all right. We already have a place to do office work, what do we need a bigger one for — luxury! Maybe you've forgotten the tradition of hard work and plain living!" Others said, "Why don't we solve important problems first? For generations, our village hasn't had drinking water during droughts and we always have to go kilometers away to fetch it on carrying poles. That's wasted a lot of manpower. If we have money, we ought to tackle this problem."

We didn't build a thousand-yuan office — we spent more than seven thousand yuan to drill an artesian well and build a water-supply station. The satisfied brigade members told us, "We wouldn't even object to ten thousand yuan if it should be spent. But if the spending isn't necessary, even one cent must be saved."

This made us realize that members are not just the owners of the collective's property — they are also its creators, fully acquainted

with production and other affairs. In short, we realized that the members should have a say in managing all the affairs of our big brigade household. Our Party branch, therefore, became more determined to operate democratically, a principle Chairman Mao has always advocated.

Leading in Democracy

To begin with, the Party branch decided to hold a regular meeting of the brigade members every half-month. The team leaders would report on the work of the past half-month, including their situation in production, income and expenditure, problems and the ways to deal with them. They would also report on work arrangements, expected income and expenditure plans for the coming half-month. They would then listen carefully to the opinions of the members and answer their questions. Decisions would be made on the basis of democratic discussion.

How to conduct this kind of meeting well? We had no experience, so we decided to start at the brigade level. First, we held a democratic management meeting of leaders, people in charge of financial work and representatives of the brigade members. In this meeting, the Party members took the initiative.

As soon as the meeting began, a bomb dropped squarely on me! Our commune is in a remote region and we still didn't have electric lights. A while before,

when I and other brigade leaders had been called to a commune meeting, I used brigade funds to buy a new kerosene lamp to take along. Now, the brigade members demanded, "Why should you spend our money on a new lamp instead of taking one of the brigade's old ones?" They refused to O.K. the expenditure.

"Well," I said, "the commune told us to bring a lamp. But the brigade's was oily and dirty to carry, so I decided to buy a new one. This shows that I thought spending such a little sum of money out of the substantial property of our big family wasn't important. I will pay for the lamp myself and take it home so that every time I light it I will be reminded to pay attention to thrift."

My self-criticism won the people's tolerance and understanding. And at this meeting they made more than a dozen suggestions for improving the work of the brigade. The cause of socialism is the cause of the broad masses of the people. It is their right to take part in managing the collective economy of the people's communes. Leaders are the people's servants. To serve them better, the leaders must consciously accept their criticism and supervision. We should be glad to correct our errors and shortcomings promptly when pointed out.

The People Are the Masters

Such meetings gave us a little more experience in democratic management and we decided to



Kaochiachuang brigade regularly puts accounts on sheets in public.



Team members voluntarily repair a cart in order to save money for the collective.



Brigade leader and team members check the quality of plowing.



The brigade Party branch secretary speaks at a regular democratic management meeting of leaders, financial workers and representatives of the members to discuss brigade income, expenditure and production.

hold them at the grass roots level — the production teams.

The team members took charge not only of economic problems such as income and expense, but also of production management and political matters. This raised their level of socialist consciousness. Last spring, for example, team No. 2 sold the brigade 100 kg. of hay at more than the market price. This provoked a debate at the team members meeting. Most of them insisted that the extra

money should be returned to the brigade. Profiteering was capitalist thinking, they said.

But some didn't think it was so serious. The team leader had done it for the collective, they argued, and not put the money in his pocket. Then an old poor peasant stood up and said, "We're only paying lip service to learning from the model Tachai brigade. When people offered them a higher price for their hay, they refused and insisted on selling it at the regular

price. And us — what kind of spirit do we have? We must not let money blind us!"

After the meeting the team leader personally returned the money to the brigade.

One of the team's mares was injured giving birth to a foal. Though it recovered a month later, the team leader was concerned — if it got worse again, he reasoned, it would be a big loss to the team! He and the other team



Masters of their own affairs, team members harvest wheat rapidly.

committee members decided to sell it.

When this was reported at the team members meeting, people instantly asked, "Did you tell the buyer our mare had been sick?" But that was the very reason they had sold it, how could they tell him? The team leader had to answer no. The members criticized him for profiting at the expense of others and demanded that he go and explain and take the mare back if the buyer no longer wanted it. He accepted the criticism and examined his motives. The next day he rode a bike 45 kilometers away to find the buyer, explained and made an apology. The team that had bought the mare was deeply moved. Since the mare had recovered and was carrying another foal, they kept it.

The masses support whatever is right and criticize whatever is wrong, whether it is done by the leaders or the members. "I used to think that because I'm not a leader," Hsu Hung-chih, a sixty-year-old poor peasant of team No. 4 said, "I didn't have to be concerned with others' business. But now I've changed my mind. I think of the collective even when I'm working. We are masters of the new society and we have to take good care of the big commune family."

Leaders' Work Is Easier

At first some leaders were not used to things being given to be discussed and approved at commune members meetings. "Seven mouths and eight tongues", they said, would make it hard to carry out their work. No. 3 team leader Hsu Hsin-chih complained, "What authority have I this way? How can I lead?"

Is it true that the masses' participation in the team's management made work harder for leaders?

Something happened in the team which helps to answer. A cart shaft broke and Hsu Hsin-chih was going to have it fixed in the commune's repair plant for 80 yuan. When he mentioned it at the team members meeting, one member objected, "Costs money and wastes time! We can repair it ourselves." He and another member volunteered to fix the shaft, and did it for only seven yuan.

Much pleased the team leader remarked, "They saved 73 yuan! It's really a good idea to have the masses take charge of the team's business."

With the help of the masses, the policy of running people's communes industriously and thriftily has been put on a solid footing. In the past two years, our brigade production has gone up and production cost has decreased.

There are often things which the leaders fail to think about or notice. The masses take care of it. Two members of team No. 4 were irrigating fields at night and fell asleep. The water ran off from a break in the channel. The leaders did not know about it. But member Wang Pu-yun saw it and at the team members meeting that evening he charged that this wasted water and shorted the crops. People asked who had been watching the irrigating. The two men realized they were wrong and criticized themselves.

Hoeing the corn, some team members were quick but hoed badly. The leaders could not check

this. But members kept an eye on it and those who ignored quality would be discovered and criticized at the meeting. They would have to do the job over the next day. All of us began to pay more attention to quality.

In the past some cadres were reluctant to hear masses' opinions and suggestions because they thought it would add trouble to their work. But in actual practice they learned it was just the contrary.

Once the brigade called on team members to cut grass for livestock in their spare time and be paid by their teams. Team No. 6 was busy with field work and neglected it. When the stockman anxiously told the team leader that fodder was short, the leader thought of paying members a higher price so they would cut more grass. But he was criticized at the team members meeting for not consulting with the masses, failing to do ideological work and for believing in using money as an incentive. This, they said, was not a socialist principle. Aware of the need of the collective, team members all turned out and cut their share of grass in one day. "We should share the burdens of the collective," they said.

To be supervised by the masses did not mean lowering the leaders' prestige. On the contrary, it can raise their prestige and increase the support the masses give them.

The Party branch recently discussed the fact that team leader Hsu Hsin-chih was getting on in years. To lighten his burden, they thought they should make him deputy leader. When their idea was given to the team meeting to discuss, the people praised the old leader for being selfless and having a good way of leading the team and suggested he continue to do his job. The Party branch accepted the masses' opinion. With deep emotion, Hsu Hsin-chih said that since he was trusted with the leadership and the people supported him, he would do his best. The newly elected deputy-leader was determined to learn from him how to be a steadfast revolutionary.

In the Homeland of the Giant Panda

YAO CHIN-HUA

The Wanglang Natural Preserve lies northwest of Pingwu county in China's southwestern province of Szechuan. In its groves of "arrow bamboo" (glossyleafed Chinacane) deep in the mountains lives that unique and world-famous animal, the Giant Panda.

From December 1972 to July 1973 a Rare Animals Survey Team of zoologists from Shanghai and Szechuan province, of whom the author was one, visited the preserve to make studies and to capture rare animals.

LEAVING the county town of Pingwu our team trekked over rugged mountain trails for three days till we came to a village belonging to the Paima commune on the fringe of the Wanglang preserve.

The village, nestling in a hollow 2,500 meters above sea level, is screened on three sides by tall peaks luxuriantly clothed in spruce, fir and Chinacane bamboo that stand out sharply against slopes white with snow. On either side of a clear, swift-running brook are a dozen or so wooden houses.

Upper right: Giant panda in a Chinacane grove.

The Wanglang Natural Preserve.





The survey team entering the preserve.

Our guide told us that about 20 families live in the village, all Tibetan. Before liberation they subsisted on hunting, the miseries of their poverty-stricken, wandering life aggravated by the cruel oppression of the headman. After liberation they settled down, built these houses, and began to grow oats, buckwheat and highland barley and raise livestock. Life improved with each year. In winter they went in groups into the preserve to kill red dogs, the natural enemy of the giant panda, helping effectively in the preservation of these rare animals.

When we arrived, all the people, old and young, turned out in colorful national dress to welcome us. We were treated to *tsamba* (roast barley), roast chicken and mutton. We added canned food. Over this lunch of many flavors, the Tibetan villagers told us a great deal about the local wildlife, and especially about the habits of the giant panda. Then we pushed on.

First Encounter

As we penetrated into the preserve we found more and more

rock caves dotting the mountainsides. Soon we saw chewed Chinacane branches, and droppings of the giant panda. In one cave on the shady side of a slope we found a pile that must have weighed at least 50 kilograms. Clearly we were in the pandas' habitat. We were elated.

Surmounting a slope we came upon the rapids of a stream. While looking for a shallow place to wade across, one of us spotted a panda drinking from the stream. It was making big gulping noises, evidently enjoying itself. Finally satisfied, it started waddling to the other side. We followed quietly. But it disappeared with surprising agility into a grove of Chinacane. The Tibetan hunter accompanying us loosed a dog. After some loud rustles the dog scrambled out as if being pursued. Then the panda re-appeared and ran to a slope. Covering its eyes with its front paws and curling itself up it rolled down the smooth incline. "He'll hurt himself," someone cried. "Don't worry," said the hunter. "That's the panda's best trick. He saves time and energy that way."

Unexpected Meeting

When the sun began to set, we made camp in a cave, built a fire of dry twigs and cooked supper.

At daybreak we continued into the mountains. After a short distance we noticed broken sticks and fallen leaves under some trees, along with chewed birch branches and acorn shells — the favorite food of the snub-nosed langurs, or "golden monkeys". We quickened our steps and soon heard some high-pitched shrieks. Then about 200 meters on, we suddenly came upon a whole flock of them, their long silken fur glistening like gold under the sun, their skyblue faces with upturned nostrils wearing a comic expression. Some were sitting on birch branches. Others fought over acorns. Still others were chasing each other or just gamboling about. A mother langur, clasping her baby to her bosom, swung from the top of one tree to another, her tail pointing skyward like a rudder.

We held our breath and watched with unblinking eyes, eager not to miss a single one of their motions. The only sound was the faint click of the cameras. But faint though it was, their sharp ears heard it. With startled shrieks they began to scatter. A few tumbled from the trees but quickly got up to streak into the bamboo groves. One fell right on the back of a member of our team. He caught its tail but it shook free and vaulted onto a branch.

In the twinkle of an eye all was silence.

Night Visit

Upon completing our first-stage survey we returned to the village to discuss ways of capturing the giant panda.

Late one night an old Tibetan couple walked into our tent. They asked if our doctor could have a look at their grandson who was running a fever. The village bare-

foot doctor was away at a meeting in the county town.

A few of us went with the doctor, lighting the way with storm lanterns.

The child, suffering from acute enteritis, was badly dehydrated.

The doctor fixed him up with an intravenous drip of glucose and saline solution and soon he was sleeping quietly. We stayed and chatted. The grandfather started to tell us his own experience with pandas.



The takin, the largest animal in the preserve.



A snub-nosed langur (golden monkey) jumps from tree to tree with her baby.

Giant panda wading a stream.



"I'll always remember a day in the spring of 1946," he said. "I was hunting in the north mountain and had bagged a blue sheep. Coming out of the forest I saw a giant panda chewing on some Chinacane. I stopped to watch. Just then two Kuomintang soldiers came up and ordered me to kill that panda. I stalled, the panda started to run away. One soldier fired and shot it to death. The other slapped my face and snatched the sheep I was carrying. They said the animals were just what their officers needed for a banquet. They made me carry them down the mountain at gun point."

The things he described made us boil with anger.

"Since the liberation," the old man sipped at his buttered tea and continued, "the Communist Party and people's government have done a lot to protect rare animals. The State Council put out a directive about the protection and proper use of wildlife resources. Natural preserves were set up. A propaganda team came to our village to explain why we should protect the giant pandas, golden-haired monkeys and the antelopes. Now many more kinds of rare animals are protected. Their numbers are increasing, too. Last year a young panda got into our house and stole some roast meat from the table. I caught it and sent it back to the preserve.

I was commended by the county Party committee for that."

What the old man told us gave further proof, among other things, that the giant panda is omnivorous. In fact it feeds not only on Chinacane but also on birds, snakes and bamboo rats, and has a special liking for roast meat. Gradually, we got more ideas on how to capture the animal safely.

Assault

Having rested and summed up, we set out again for the preserve.

Suddenly the barking of the dogs came from up in front. "They've spotted a panda," said the hunter. Sure enough, we soon saw a large panda with a cub on her back climbing up a fir tree. When they reached a fork, the playful cub ran off up another branch, turning a deaf ear to its mother's calls.

Coming to the foot of the tree we fired into the air. The startled mother jumped down and confronted us, trying to keep us away from the cub. But when she saw there were so many of us, and so many dogs closing in, she backed away into the grove.

When its mother disappeared the cub gave a loud cry and scampered down the tree in fright and was immediately surrounded by the dogs. We called them off and picked up the cub. It was quite young, and had not yet cut all its teeth. We brought it back to camp and fed it with powdered milk, flour, glucose and gruel.

Danger

We continued working in the preserve for several months. Then a sudden downpour presaged the coming of the rainy season. We decided to speed matters and make a capture before the rains came.

Our team broke up into two, one going ahead of the other. As we climbed higher the air became constantly more rarefied, and our 15-kilogram packs, with sub-machine gun and other hunting gear, felt heavier and heavier on our backs. Our heartbeats quickened. We felt dizzy and had to gasp for breath. But we kept on

plodding up the steep slopes, steadying ourselves by grabbing at creepers and bamboo stalks.

On a sharp incline, the rear man of the column stepped on a loose rock and rolled down the slope. We called out to him and to our immense relief he answered, having broken his fall by grabbing at some stalks half way. We lowered a nylon rope and hauled him up.

We were still catching our breath when we glimpsed a herd of takins lumbering along the edge of a cliff. Excited by the rare encounter, we got ready to try and capture some calves with anesthetic guns. We also prepared ourselves for a sudden charge by the animals.

As the herd moved toward the summit, six huge bulls, their bodies covered with russet hair and looking alert with their sharp-pointed horns, took up positions like sentries on big rocks around the herd, guarding the cows and the calves.

Screened by a light mist, we readied our anesthetic guns and stole up. At about ten meters we were discovered by a bull which had been hidden from us behind a rock. It made a dash at the Tibetan hunter. One of our party fired twice into the sky. The bull stopped short, turned and charged at the man who had fired. When it got dangerously close, the hunter shot again at its feet. The bull swerved and bolted, the whole herd following.

Victory

We came to Meichiakou, a gully several kilometers long between steep slopes so densely wooded with spruce and Chinacane that the visibility was no more than three meters. The snow on the ground was so thick we had to lift our feet high at every step. But it was just there that we found many small heaps of panda droppings.

At about ten in the morning the dogs began to bark excitedly. Soon we saw a panda that must have weighed more than 100 kilograms. We set up a trap-cage, hung up roast meat and arranged camouflage. At a signal from the team

leader the dogs rushed in, but the panda did not scare or flee, putting up a determined fight. We called off the dogs, not wanting the panda to be hurt. Without a look at the roast meat it vanished into the Chinacane.

Undaunted by our first failure we improved the camouflage and roasted the meat till it smelled even more appetizing. In the afternoon we spotted two younger pandas and unleashed the dogs again. The two pandas ran in different directions. The dogs, at the hunter's order, followed one in hot pursuit. We yelled and whistled, driving the panda toward the trap. Unknowing, it dashed through a grove right into the cage.

As we got ready to take the panda to its new home in Shanghai, the Tibetan villagers came to the airfield to see us off. They wore their festival clothes and danced in joy around the beribboned cage.

We clasped their hands, thanked them for their help and climbed aboard the plane for home.

Answers to LANGUAGE CORNER Exercises

I.

1. 哥哥把帽子放在桌子上了。
2. 妈妈把孩子送到托儿所去了。
3. 那个面包被他吃了。
4. 我刚买的那本画报被朋友借去了。

II.

1. 弟弟把那瓶啤酒喝了。
2. 妹妹把那些药拿去了。

III.

1. 那张电影票被小钱拿走了。
2. 树叶都被风刮下来了。

Depicting a Rich and Varied World

PICTURES on the next two pages are by Shanghai children. They were selected from a children's art exhibition held in this largest city of China. It consisted of 470 items in many media, including traditional-style ink-brush paintings, oils, woodcuts, watercolors, gouaches and pencil sketches as well as pictures done in embroidery, woolen or flannel appliqué and woven straw. All were created by kindergarten and primary-school children aged from 5 to 14.

"Auntie Is Helping Me Look for Mother" (p. 37), ink-brush, done by the youngest exhibitor, 5-year-old Ku Mi, shows a people's policewoman leading a little girl by the hand. Ku Mi is the daughter of an artist who gives her lessons in drawing. One day on the street she saw a people's policewoman leading a crying child by the hand. "Why is that girl crying?" she asked her father. "She's lost her way and this auntie is helping her find her mother."

Back at home, Ku Mi made a drawing of what she had seen, at first with lots of tears streaming down the child's cheeks. "Why all those waterworks?" the father asked. "Hasn't she every reason to be happy with the people's police auntie helping her look for her mother?" Ku Mi removed the tears and drew the girl with wide-open eyes.

Cheng Chien-min who did "Festival Day" (p. 37) in crayon is a 9-year-old second-grader at the Chungming Street Primary School. He loved to draw from his kindergarten days, and was encouraged by his parents who gave him plenty of paper and pencils and subscriptions to some children's

magazines. In primary school he was taken into a drawing group and then chosen to attend a training class at a children's cultural palace, once a week under an art teacher.

Little Cheng gets his subject matter from the many new things around him. When asked why he drew his picture "Bumper Fruit Crop", he answered, "There's a big fruit store opposite our house. I see many different kinds of fruit there, all big and fresh. That means the fruitgrowers have got a big harvest. Lots of people come to buy, and the salespeople are very helpful. They even wash and peel the fruit for some folks. I wanted to show their spirit of serving the people, and all those big and fresh fruits. They make you see our socialist country is in fine shape."

CHILDREN are most fond of drawing things they are familiar with. Tu Hao, a second-grader



Helping a Schoolmate
Chu Hsiu-yuan, 12 years old



Learning to draw at the Children's Cultural Palace of the Hungkou district, Shanghai.

at the Shahung Street Primary School, had been watching the older children going out in groups to plant castor beans. Every day, with his classmates, he followed along to see them water the ground and put on fertilizer. One day a lot of young shoots came out and the children shouted with joy, lingering for a long time to watch. That night Tu Hao painted "Our Seeds Have Sprouted" (p. 36).

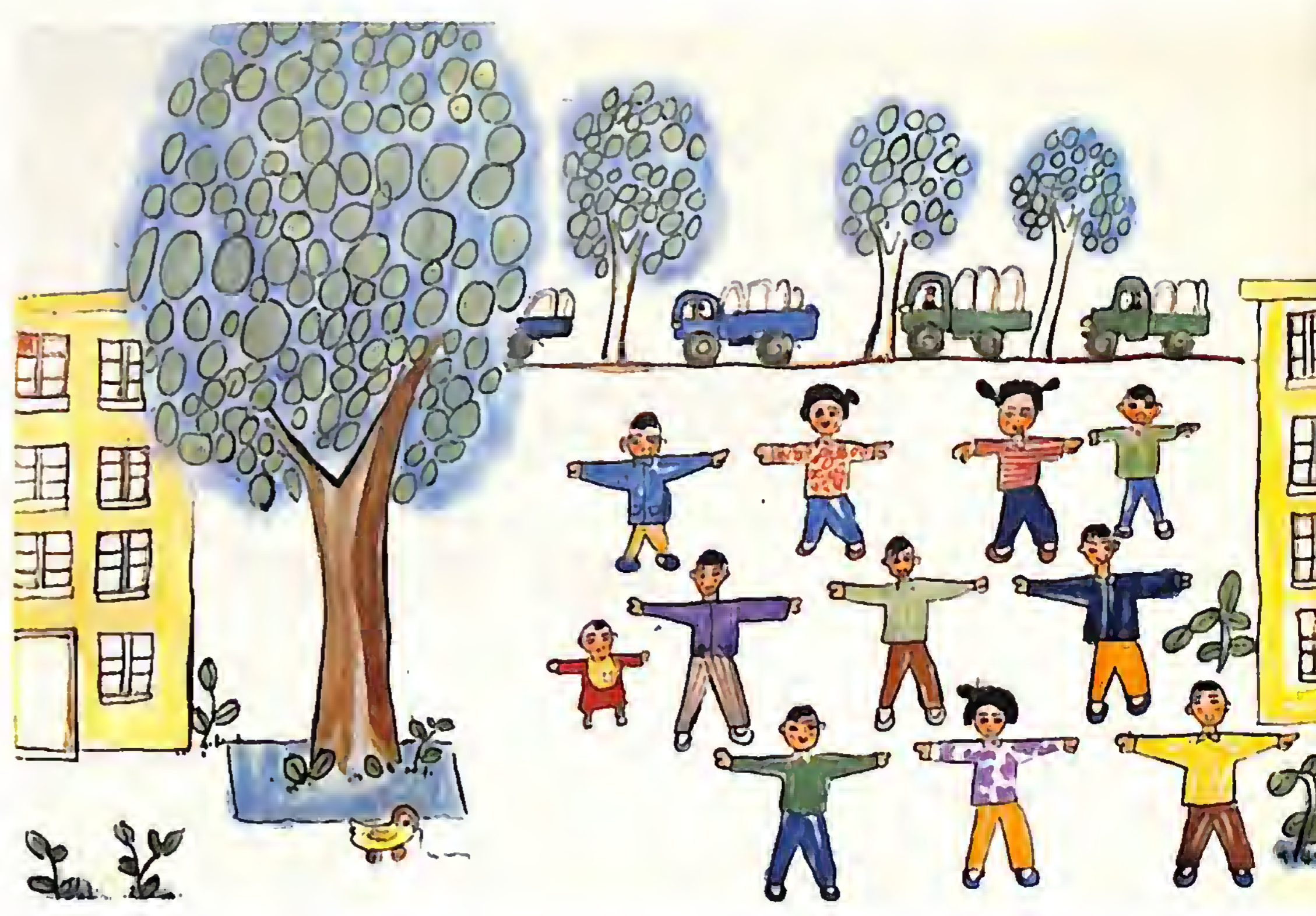
Around Shanghai's wharves, factories, parks and suburban fields one often sees primary school pupils sketching or painting the scene, getting pointers from teachers who accompany them. To help artistic talents develop, the municipal education department arranges frequent inter-school exhibitions where art teachers exchange views on training and child-artists tell how they did their pictures. Youngsters showing the most promise are sent to children's palaces to get more professional training after school hours, with the state providing both tuition and materials free of charge.



我們的种子发芽了！
一九七三年
杜皓画



Our Seeds Have Sprouted Tu Hao, 9 years old



Morning Exercises Sung Chi-kuo, 8 years old



Jumping the Rubber-band Rope Tu Ping-chih, 9 years old

New Overpass Sun Shao-po, 10 years old



新早桥

孙韶波画



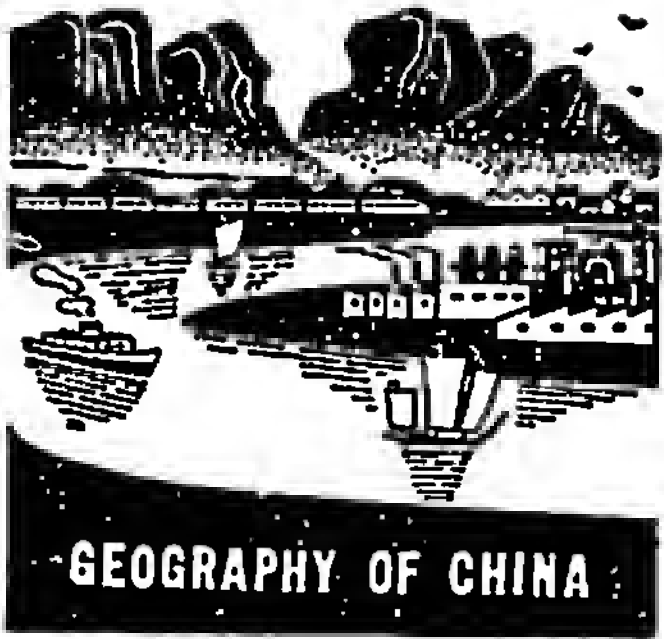
Auntie Is Helping Me Look for Mother Ku Mi, 5 years old



On the Street Chen Hai-yun, 9 years old



Festival Day Cheng Chien-min, 9 years old



PLATEAUS

CHOU TING-JU and JEN SEN-HOU

PLATEAUS cover a large area of China and have a complicated topography. The most important are the Chinghai-Tibet Plateau, the Inner Mongolia Plateau, the Loess Plateau and the Yunnan-Kweichow Plateau.

Chinghai-Tibet Plateau

Averaging 4,000 meters above sea level, the Chinghai-Tibet Plateau embraces the highlands and mountains of Tibet, Chinghai, western Szechuan and southern

CHOU TING-JU and JEN SEN-HOU are on the staff of the Geography Department of the Peking Normal University.

Sinkiang. It is the world's largest tableland, its 2,200,000 square kilometers occupying more than one-fifth of the country's total area.

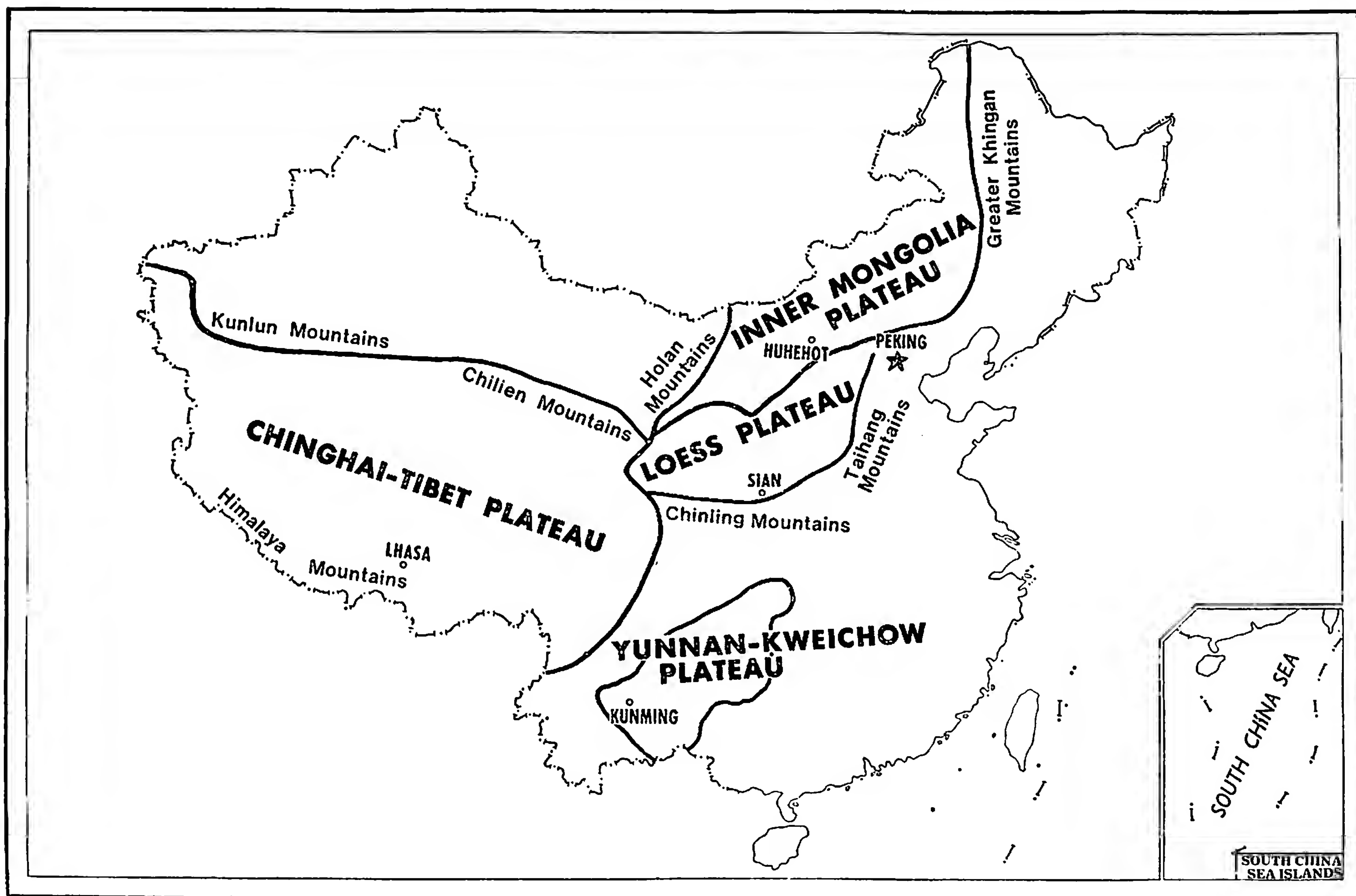
Because of many high mountain ranges, it is called "mountainous plateau" by geographers. At the northwestern edge, the Pamirs Plateau connects with the West Kunlun Mountains. Running across the plateau are the Chilen Mountains in the north, the Kunlun, Tanglha, Karakoram, Kangkar Tesi, Nyenchentanglha, to the Himalaya Mountains in the south. All these ranges stand more than 5,000 meters above sea level. The

Himalayas are over 6,000 meters, many peaks over 8,000 meters. The 8,882-meter Mount Jolmo Lungma on the China-Nepal border is the world's highest peak.

Many of Asia's great rivers have their origin on this plateau — the Yangtze, Yellow, Lantsang (called the Mekong in the lower reaches), the Nukiang (Salween), the Indus, the Yalutsangpo (the Brahmaputra) and the Tarim. Many inland rivers have their entire course within the plateau.

The Chinghai-Tibet Plateau is one of the most densely distributed lake regions in China. In fact, it has more lakes than any other

CHINA'S PLATEAUS



plateau in the world. The better known ones are Chinghai Lake (Koko Nor), Oring Nor and Tsaring Nor in Chinghai, and Nam Tso, Ziling Tso, Dangrayum Tso and Yamdok Tso in Tibet. Chinghai Lake, at an elevation of 3,200 meters and 4,400 square kilometers in size, is China's biggest salt lake. It averages 19 meters deep, its deepest place about 38 meters. Most of the lakes on the plateau are salt, some rich in mirabilite and table salt. Many, such as Chinghai and Yamdok, teem with fish of many kinds.

Alpine meadows are found around the lakes, in the mountain valleys and on gentle sunny slopes. In Chinghai province, while there is an important irrigated farming area east of Jihyueh Mountain in the Huangshui basin, the land west of the mountain is mostly grassland. Where the land is high and the climate dry, such as the pastures in north Tibet, the grass is short and sparse. Where the land is relatively low and flat and the climate moist, as in east Chinghai, east Tibet and west Szechuan, the grass is lush.

As a pastoral area the Chinghai-Tibet Plateau is second in importance only to Inner Mongolia and Sinkiang. In the past, because of the cold and arid climate, the grass in some places was poor. But with the formation of the communes, production developed quickly. Big irrigation projects were built and a rotation system of using pastures began to improve the grass and permit more grazing.

Trees are rare in the cold above 4,000 meters, but down in the river valleys on the plateau's southeastern fringe, turbulent streams rush between steep slopes covered with trees of many kinds. The foothills are clothed in subtropical broadleaf evergreen forests, the mountain passes are filled with needle-leaf trees such as the spruce and fir of the sub-cold zones. Large tracts of virgin forests cover the mountains flanking the river val-



Surveying a glacier lake on 5,600-meter Mount Shisha Pangma on the Chinghai-Tibet Plateau.

leys in the middle and lower reaches of the Chinsha, Nukiang, Lantsang and Yalutsangpo rivers. On the south slope of the Himalayas and in the Linchih and Pomi regions in the middle and lower reaches of the Yalutsangpo, both the broadleaf white birch and the needle-leaf pine, spruce and fir grow in great luxuriance. These forests are rich in wildlife, including such rare animals as the panda and the snub-nosed langur.

The low temperature of the plateau does not favor the cultivation of crops, but its rather low latitude exposes it to the sun for fairly long periods so that farming can be developed in the river valleys. The fertile plains of the Yalutsangpo and its tributaries, irrigated by the water from the rivers, are the most important farming area in Tibet. Since being freed from the serf system, Tibet's million ex-serfs organized themselves and, in response to Chairman Mao's call to learn from the Tachai brigade, the national pacesetter in agriculture, opened up

mountains, built water conservation projects, improved low-yield fields and raised the production of grain.

The Ari region lying between the Himalayas and the Kangkar Tesi has an average elevation of 4,000 meters and was once considered impossible for farming. From 1960 on, the Tibetan peasants have succeeded in growing *chingko* (highland barley) at 4,500 meters above sea level. Now over one-third of the communes in this region have achieved self-sufficiency in food grain.

Formerly, communications were extremely backward in this rugged region of high mountains and deep valleys. From 1950 to 1957 three highways totalling 6,000 kilometers were completed—the Szechuan-Tibet highway from Chengtu in Szechuan province to Lhasa, the Chinghai-Tibet highway from Sining to Lhasa, and the Sinkiang-Tibet highway from Yehcheng (Yarkand) to Pulan county in Tibet. The Tibet Autonomous Re-



Pasture on the Inner Mongolia Plateau.

gion now has 14,000 kilometers of highway and 95 percent of its counties can be reached by car.

Inner Mongolia Plateau

The Inner Mongolia Plateau is bounded on the east by the Greater Khingan Mountains, on the west by the Langshan and Holan mountains, on the south by the Great Wall, and on the north by the national boundaries. It comprises the whole of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, the greater part of Kansu province and the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region, regions west of the Greater Khingan Mountains in Liaoning, Kirin and Heilungkiang provinces, and the northern part of Hopei province.

This plateau stands at 1,000-1,500 meters above sea level and does not have as many mountain ranges as the Chinghai-Tibet Plateau. Aside from three ranges of medium height—the Greater Khingan Mountains on the eastern edge and the Yinshan and Holan mountains in its interior—the rest is grassland that extends to the horizons. The lushest grass is found in the Hulunbuir League in Heilungkiang province and Silingol League in Inner Mongolia, some

growing more than a meter high on the low-lying lakesides. The vast grassland is excellent for raising livestock.

In the dry southwestern part of the plateau are large areas of sand dunes, such as the Ulanbuho and Maowusu. Few plants grow here. In the past two decades much has been done to transform the deserts and prevent disasters caused by sandstorms. Now a green wall of shelter belts lining the outer fringe of the desert protects farmland and railroads.

The planting of shelter belts is combined with the development of farming and animal husbandry. In western Kirin the people have planted shelter belts and grown crops between them at the same time, also turning saline and alkaline sand wastes into good fields. The region north of the Great Wall in Hopei province was once seriously encroached by sand. The local people put in shelter belts, reservoirs and wells, turning sand wastes into farmland crisscrossed by irrigation channels. Now farming, forestry and livestock are thriving in this once desolate place.

In northern Shensi the people diverted water from the upper

Wuting River to the desert, using it to break open the sand dunes, spread them out and level them. Then they flooded the area with silt-containing water to accumulate a layer of fertile soil for growing crops.

In the pastoral areas in north Inner Mongolia, the herdsmen have worked hard to improve the pastures and multiply herds of cattle, sheep, horses and camels. They dug wells in pastures where water was insufficient, learned to prevent and treat animal diseases and improve the breeds. Herdsmen take their animals and yurts to the summer grazing grounds for the hot days and return to stable settlements in the winter, ending forever their primitive nomadic life.

Loess Plateau

The Loess Plateau is enclosed on the west by the Wuchiao Range, on the east by the Taihang Mountains, on the north by the Great Wall and on the south by the Chinling Mountains. It stretches across Chinghai, Kansu, Ningsia, Shensi, Shansi and Honan and covers 400,000 square kilometers.

The average elevation is 1,200-1,500 meters. A blanket of yellow earth 50-120 meters deep covering the entire landscape makes the plateau look like a vast, gently rolling yellow sea. A few mountain ranges rise above the yellow earth like rocky islands, and only their summits, which absorb relatively more moisture, nurture thick forests. Water sinks easily into the loose soil so that the only vegetation is grass, shrubs and secondary tree growth.

The loess is formed when the fine dust blown from the Ordos and neighboring deserts is collected by grass and brush and beaten down to the ground by rain and dew. In a grassland climate, the various types of yellow soil become typical loess.

The most serious problem on the Loess Plateau is water loss and

soil erosion. With a dry climate and sparse vegetation, the loose-textured soil washes away easily. Sudden rainstorms are frequent in the summer. As much as 80 mm. of rain can fall in less than an hour. Coming down too fast to seep through the soil, the rain attacks the surface of the earth with such force that large amounts of soil are swept away: Moreover, in the old China, feudal landlords unscrupulously cleared away the water-holding forests and brush in order to reclaim the land, while the peasants, weighed down by exploitation and oppression and barely able to keep body and soul together, could do nothing to transform nature.

Work to conserve water and soil only began after liberation. The Tachai brigade in Hsiyang county,

Shansi province, lies in the Taihang Mountains in the eastern part of the Loess Plateau and had suffered greatly from water loss and soil erosion. Its 53 hectares of farmland had been broken up into 4,700 plots. Led by the Party, its members relied on their own efforts and waged a long hard struggle to change the picture. They terraced the slopes and planted trees on those not suited for terraces. They built dams in the gullies to hold back mountain torrents and turned the gullies into level land with a thick layer of soil.

Inspired by Tachai's example, the peasants in the rest of Hsiyang county did the same. Between 1967 and 1970, about 18,700 hectares of terraced fields appeared in the county and 2,400 hectares of dry riverbeds became fertile

land. Today the once barren slopes are clothed in green, erosion is basically under control, and grain production is rising year by year.

Yunnan-Kweichow Plateau

In China's southwest, the Yunnan-Kweichow Plateau includes all of Kweichow province, eastern Yunnan province and the region where the provinces of Szechuan, Hupeh and Hunan meet. Rising 1,000 to 2,000 meters above sea level, the plateau slopes from the northwest to the southeast. The terrain is broken up by abrupt mountains and deep basins. Only eastern Yunnan and northwestern Kweichow still preserve the original appearance of the plateau. Rivers with abundant flow have cut many deep gorges in the plateau, resulting in sheer cliffs and great waterfalls which offer

Terraced fields on the Loess Plateau in the Yen-an area of Shensi province.





Taitzu Snow Mountain, 7,000 meters above sea level in the Tiching Tibetan Autonomous Chou, Yunnan province.

unlimited potential for hydro-electrical power.

A special topographical feature of the plateau is the karst formation, a result of the extensive limestone in the region. A warm and moist climate makes for exuberant plant growth. The presence of much carbonic acid in the river and underground water causes limestone to dissolve readily in this water. Cracks or seams through which the water flows gradually become underground streams or caverns. In some places the results are stone pinnacles or natural bridges spanning ravines. This natural phenomenon has made the Yunnan-Kweichow Plateau the home of a great many scenic spots, the most famous being the Stone Pinnacles of Lunan in Yunnan and the caverns of Kweichow.

Sheer gorges on the rivers are another result. The Wukiang River in northern Kweichow and the

Nanpan and Peipan rivers in the south all flow between such gorges, some with swift and turbulent currents, some dropping in roaring waterfalls. Some of the gorges of Wukiang are 500 meters deep, giving the river the name "natural barrier" since ancient times. The deep gorges and swift currents make navigation difficult but are great waterpower potential.

Another special feature of the Yunnan-Kweichow Plateau is the structural basins, caused by faults in the earth's crust. The abundant water and energy and fairly large area of the basins provide excellent conditions for growing temperate and subtropical farm produce and plants. A dozen such basins make the Kunming area the most developed farm area on the plateau.

In the limestone area the rivers are dry when there is no rain and torrents when the rains come.

Acting on Chairman Mao's directive that water conservation is the lifeline of agriculture, the local people have built reservoirs to combat drought and waterlogging. In some karst regions, people have blocked the caverns to raise the water level so that the water would rise and flow out to irrigate the land and generate power. In Yunnan province, 190,000 small and medium water conservation projects were completed in the winter of 1969-70. This expanded the irrigated area by 67,000 hectares.

The people, responding to the Party's call to open up and build up the mountain areas, constructed roads under the towering Loushan Pass and put bridges across the raging Wukiang River, thus making broad highways of the dangerous passages once trod by the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army on its Long March.

Retired Workers in Shanghai Neighborhoods

WANG PAO-TI

IN China's largest industrial city, Shanghai, about 20,000 workers retire each year. To the joyous beat of drums and gongs, their factory leaders and workmates see them off to their home neighborhoods to spend their sunset years.

Retired workers receive monthly pensions from the state and, under its rules, continue to enjoy the same labor insurance benefits, including medical care at public expense, as they did on the job. But these old workers are too young at heart to remain inactive. Aside from those crippled or ill, most of Shanghai's over 200,000 pensioned workers participate in social services of one kind or another as volunteers.

Educating the Next Generation

Many cooperate with schools and parents in running extra-curricular activities for children in their own neighborhoods. Chen Hsiu-ying, who used to work at the Shanghai Cutting Tool Plant, is one of these counsellors.

Now 63, Chen Hsiu-ying lives with her family in an apartment in the Hungkou district. Both her son and daughter-in-law work and she has a monthly pension equal to 70 percent of her original salary, so they all live quite well. But she feels that, being in good health, she should do something for her neighbors. One day five years ago her grandson ran home from school and told her, "Teacher says that all the kids in our lane respect retired workers, so she'd like you to run an after-school class in our house." "Fine," she replied.

Since then, every afternoon after school, two groups of a dozen pupils each have come one after the



Chi Fu-hai, a retired worker living on Shanghai's Pansungyuan Road, tutors pupils after school.

other to a large room in Mother Chen's house. Seated around tables, they do their homework under the old worker's supervision. Even during summer and winter vacations she sees that they review their lessons for a couple of hours every day.

Once a pupil did not come for several days straight. Mother Chen went to see him at home. "You were born in the new society," she told him. "You don't

know that today's happiness didn't come to us easily. In the old society, at your age I was already working for a capitalist. I got up before dawn every morning and still didn't have enough to eat or wear, much less the right to go to school. . . ." She encouraged the boy to be sure to study well and master knowledge so that when he grew up he could do more for our socialist country. After her patient help, he didn't play truant any more.

WANG PAO-TI is a staff reporter of *Wen Hui Bao* (Wen Hui Daily) in Shanghai.



Ku Hsin-pao, a retired worker living on Tapu Street in the Luwan district, tells children a revolutionary story.

Mother Chen often tells the children revolutionary stories. Also, she has bought over 100 picture-story books and set up a little reading room. The books are about heroes in the revolutionary wars and in building socialism. With her encouragement, the children strive to learn from Lei Feng, the People's Liberation Army fighter who was always happy to do things for others. (See *China Reconstructs*, November 1973) They regularly help the families of army men in their lane sweep their courtyards, wash windows and do general cleaning. They also do propaganda for the patriotic health campaign in the railroad station and streets nearby.

There are many warm-hearted after-school counsellors like Mother Chen in Shanghai. Many of them use their own special skills to guide the children in wholesome extracurricular activities.

Mao Szu-lin, 64, was an electrician at a substation in Shanghai's Huhsi district. He has been a counsellor for a nearby primary school since retiring. In the summer of 1972 he organized a Little Red Guard electricians' group which has trained 17 pupils. In the spirit of serving the people, they have taken on the job of installing and maintaining the school's fluorescent lights.

Ma Pei-fang, an old carpenter who lives on the same street, has

organized a Little Red Guard carpenters' group in another primary school. In addition to teaching the children the skills of woodwork, he helps them develop habits of industry and thrift. They used one summer vacation to repair all the desks in the school's 16 classrooms.

Teaching Technique

Many retired skilled workers have become technical advisors to street factories near where they live.

Chang Shan-fa, who retired from the Shanghai Mining Machinery Plant at 60, has served as a technical advisor to the Luwan Machine Mold Plant in the decade since. He goes there almost every day and has trained a group of young skilled workers.

He often sets an example for the new generation of workers in applying Chairman Mao's teachings on self-reliance and arduous struggle. Once an order came in for a batch of 100-ton hydraulic presses. The casting and processing of the upper cylinder body presented problems for such a small enterprise, which had neither the equipment to make so large a steel casting nor a lathe to turn it on. Some people in the plant suggested getting another plant to help, but Chang Shan-fa did not agree. He suggested using their own full potential first. After repeated discussion, he and his mates worked out a method of casting the cylinder body in sections and electro-welding them together. They also raised the headstock on an old lathe to process the cylinder body. In three months of hard work they solved a series of problems of equipment and technique to turn out their first 100-ton hydraulic press.

Once the hydraulic presses were in batch production, Chang Shan-fa could have relaxed. But when he heard that a press sent to one plant was being used by novice

workers, he went there and patiently taught them all about operating it. Later he went to another plant to teach the maintenance and repair of these presses.

Work for the Community

Retired workers knew the bitterness of exploitation and oppression before liberation. They have a deep love for the new society. In retirement they do everything possible for their home neighborhoods.

Chao En-ti, a veteran Communist, had worked at the No. 22 State Cotton Mill. When she retired nine years ago, she saw that some neighbors in her lane were getting into unprincipled squabbles that affected unity. So she began to cooperate with the lane committee* by serving as arbitrator.

This is no easy job. Many neighborly and family discords are brought to her to solve. Once when a young couple got into a quarrel over a minor misunderstanding, Chao En-ti was asked to mediate. She told the couple how she and her workmates had

staged strikes under the guns of the reactionary Kuomintang army and police, and about the great new reality since liberation — the unity of the Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party to build socialism. Today, the relation between husband and wife is also a relation between comrades, she told them. With a common revolutionary cause and the same lofty ideals, why couldn't they solve a comparatively trivial problem? After helping them see the main things, she analyzed their differences together with them, dispelling their anger.

For years the neighbors have brought their problems to Mother Chao. She is always responsive. Some people say she has taken on a lot of trouble. But she thinks it's worth it to unite the neighborhood so that all live happily and build socialism together.

Tu A-ping is another retired worker praised by his neighbors. He used to work in a coking plant. Since retiring 12 years ago he has

cooperated with his lane committee in doing a good job of its sanitation work. The first thing he does on rising early each morning is to join neighbors in sweeping the lane. He goes regularly from door to door promoting the patriotic health campaign. He has also mobilized the residents to plant some 800 trees in and around their lane, providing shade and neat embellishment.

Before liberation the workers in this lane lived in straw-mat hovels, known as "dragons rolling on the ground", with open sewers all around. Today the place has changed completely. Tu A-ping, like many other working people, moved into a new apartment building long ago. When people ask him why he is so active in local sanitation, he replies, "This is a new kind of lane. We working people are its masters. Who wouldn't want to make his own community cleaner and more beautiful?"

* Lane committees are mass organizations of Shanghai residents similar in nature to the residents committees reported on in our August 1973 issue.

Chang Shan-fa spends his time passing his technical knowledge on to young workers.



Mao Szu-lin teaches a Little Red Guard electricians' group how to install fluorescent lighting.



Lesson 2

蕃瓜弄的变化

Fānguālòng de Biànhuà

Fangua Lane's Changes

解放前，蕃瓜弄是上海的一个
 Jiěfàngqián, Fānguālòng shì Shànghǎi de yíge
 Liberation before, Fangua Lane was Shanghai's a
 贫民窟。地方虽然不大，却住了
 pínmínkù. Dìfang suīrán bú dà, què zhùle
 slum. Place though not large, but lived
 三千多户人家。他们住的都是
 sānqiānduō hù rénjiā. Tāmen zhù de dōu shì
 three thousand more families. They lived all were
 非常低矮的席棚，这种席棚既
 fēicháng dī'ǎi de xípéng, Zhèzhǒng xípéng jì
 extremely low matsheds, this kind matsheds
 不能挡风，又不能防雨。那儿
 bù néng dǎng fēng, yòu bù néng fáng yǔ. Nàr
 not could block wind, also not could ward off rain. There
 有几十条水沟，雨天，臭水流进
 yǒu jǐshítiáo shuǐgōu, yǔtiān, chòushuǐ liújìn
 were several tens water ditches, rainy day, stinky water flowed into
 席棚，有时脚都会被臭水泡烂。
 xípéng, yǒushí jiǎo dōu huì bèi chòushuǐ pàolàn.
 matsheds, sometimes feet would by stinky water soaked rotten.
 各种疾病威胁着人民的生命。
 Gèzhǒng jíbīng wēixiézhe rénmín de shēngmìng.
 All kinds diseases threatened people's lives.
 白天有的人去拣垃圾、拉人力车，
 Báitiān yǒude rén qù jiǎn lājī, lā rénlichē,
 Daytime some people went to pick rubbish, pull rickshaws,
 有的人去讨饭，晚上就睡在
 yǒude rén qù tǎo fàn, wǎnshàng jiù shuìzài
 some people went to beg food, at night then slept at
 席棚里的草堆上，生活非常悲惨。
 xípénglǐ de cǎoduīshàng, shēnghuó fēicháng bēicǎn.
 matsheds in straw heaps on, life extremely miserable.
 每到冬天经常有冻死、饿死
 Měidào dōngtiān jīngcháng yǒu dòngsǐ, èsǐ
 Every winter often there were frozen dead, starved dead
 的人。
 de rén.
 people.

解放后，劳动人民不但在政治上、
 Jiěfànghòu, láodòng rénmín búdàn zài zhèngzhìshàng,
 Liberation after, laboring people not only politically,

经济上、文化上翻了身，当了国家
 jīngjìshàng, wénhuàshàng fānlē shēn, dāngle guójiā
 economically, culturally turned over body, became country's
 的主人，而且居住条件也得到了
 de zhǔrén, érqiě jūzhù tiáojiàn yě dédào le
 masters, but also housing conditions obtained
 彻底的改善。人民政府很快就
 chèdǐ de gǎishàn. Rénmín zhèngfǔ hěn kuài jiù
 complete improvement. People's government very quickly
 给这个地方填了臭水沟，把
 gěi zhège dìfang tiánle chòushuǐgōu, bǎ
 for this place filled in stinky water ditches,
 一部分破席棚改建成新的
 yībùfen pò xípéng gǎijiànchéng xīn de
 a portion (of the) ramshackle matsheds rebuilt into new
 房子，安装了电灯、自来水。随着
 fángzi, ānzhūāngle diàndēng, zìláishuǐ. Suízhe
 houses, installed electric lights, running water. With
 生产的发展，1963年蕃瓜弄
 shēngchǎn de fāzhǎn, yījiùliùsānnián Fānguālòng
 production's development, year 1963 Fangua Lane
 又进行了重建。现在已经
 yòu jìnxíngle chóngjiàn. Xiànzài yǐjīng
 again carried out reconstruction. Now already
 修建了三十多座五层的楼房。
 xiūjiànle sānshíduō zuò wǔ céng de lóufáng.
 built thirty-more five story buildings.
 里边有水、电、煤气和卫生
 Libiān yǒu shuǐ, diàn, méiqì hé wèishēng
 Inside have water, electricity, gas and sanitary
 设备。同时还修建了托儿所、小学、
 shèbèi. Tóngshí hái xiūjiànle tuō'ersuǒ, xiǎoxué,
 equipment. Same time also built nurseries, primary schools,
 中学、商店、银行、电影院。人们
 zhōngxué, shāngdiàn, yínháng, diànyǐngyuàn. Rénmen
 middle school, stores, bank, movie theater. People
 都有了工作，有的进了工厂，
 dōu yǒule gōngzuò, yǒude jìnle gōngchǎng,
 all have work, some entered factories,
 有的当了干部。孩子们也都
 yǒude dāngle gàn bù. Háizǐmen yě dōu
 some became cadres. Children also all

上了学, 不少青年还上了
 shàngle xué, bù shǎo qīngnián hái shàngle
 go to school, not few youths also go to
 大学。整个蕃瓜弄发生了翻天覆地
 dàxué. Zhěnggè Fānguālòng fāshēngle fāntiānfùdì
 college. Entire Fangua Lane took place earthshaking
 的变化。
 de biànhuà.
 transformation.

Translation

Before liberation, Fangua Lane was a Shanghai slum. Though the place was not large, more than 3,000 families lived there. All of them lived in extremely low matsheds, which could not protect them from wind or rain. There were dozens of ditches. On a rainy day, filthy water flowed into the sheds, sometimes even rotting a person's feet. All kinds of diseases threatened the lives of the people. In the daytime, some went to pick rags or pull rickshaws, and others went to beg for food. At night they slept on heaps of straw in the matsheds. Their life was extremely miserable. Every winter, people often froze or starved to death.

After liberation, not only did the laboring people stand up politically, economically and culturally and become masters of the country, but their housing conditions also improved greatly. The people's government quickly filled in the sewage ditches, rebuilt some of the ramshackle matsheds into new houses, installed electricity and running water. With the development of production, it went on in 1963 to reconstruct Fangua Lane. Up to now, more than 30 five-story buildings have been built, with water, electricity, gas and sanitary facilities. At the same time, nurseries, primary schools and a middle school, stores, bank and a movie theater have been put up. All the people have work, some have gone to factories and some have become cadres. All children go to school, and not a few young people go to college. An earthshaking transformation has taken place all over Fangua Lane.

Notes

I. **Bǎ** 把 *sentences*. We have introduced the use of 把 sentences, which have often appeared in later lessons. Now let us sum up the conditions under which this expression is used:

a. *The object must be definite.* For example: **Tā bǎ xìn xiěwán le** 他把信写完了 (He has written the letter). Here 信 is a definite letter, instead of any letter.

b. *The verb must express a rather positive action.* 把 sentences cannot be used with verbs showing no action, such as 有、是、像、看见、喜欢 (“have”, “be”, “seem”, “see” and “like”). We cannot say 我把他看见了。

c. *There are usually other elements after the verb, such as:*

(1) duplicate verb, with “一” or “了” in between. For example: **Qǐng nǐ bǎ tāng rèyīrè** 请你把汤热一热 (Please heat the soup). Again, **Tā bǎ dì sǎolesǎo** 他把地扫了扫 (He swept the ground).

(2) 了 or 着. For example: **Tā bǎ miànbāo chī le** 他把面包吃了 (He ate the bread). Again, **Nǐ bǎ zhèběn shū dàizhe** 你把这本书带着 (Take this book along).

(3) complements. For example: **Bǎ yībù fen pò xípéng gǎijiànchéng xīn de fángzi** 把一部分破席棚改建成新的房子 (Some of the ramshackle matsheds were rebuilt into new houses). Again, **Hóngxīn bǎ nàdài miàn kángzài zìjǐ jiānshàng** 红新把那袋面扛在自己肩上 (Hongxin carried that sack of flour on his own shoulders). Again, **Láng duì Dōngguō xiānsheng shuo: “Nǐn bǎ wǒ fàngchūqu ba!”** 狼对东郭先生说: “您把我放出去吧!” (The Wolf said to Mr. Dongguo, “Let me out!”)

(4) One of two original objects. For example: **Nǐ bǎ nàge páiqiú gei wǒ** 你把那个排球给我 (Give me that volleyball). Besides, modifiers often precede the verbs. For example: **Dàshuǐ bǎ hěnduō rén de jiā dōu yān le** 大水把很多人的家都淹了 (The flood inundated the homes of many people). Again, **Dōngguō xiānsheng bǎ láng wǎng kǒudailǐ zhuāng** 东郭先生把狼往口袋里装 (Mr. Dongguo loaded the wolf into the sack).

II. **Bǎ** 把 *and* **bèi** 被 *sentences*. We have studied the 被 sentences as passive voice. 把 and 被 have similarities and differences. Their differences are:

a. *In 把 sentences the subject is the actor and the object is the recipient, while in 被 sentences the subject is the recipient, and the object the actor.* A comparison of the word order in these two types of sentences shows:

- Actor—把—recipient—verb—other elements.
- Recipient—被—actor—verb—other elements.

For example: **Tā bǎ chuānghu guānshàng le** 他把窗户关上了 (He shut the window). **Chuānghu bèi tā guānshàng le** 窗户被他关上了 (The window was shut by him).

b. *Verbs not expressing positive action cannot be used in 把 sentences but can be used in 被 sentences.* For example: **Mèimei gāng yào duǒqǐlai, jiù bèi dìdì kànjiàn le** 妹妹刚要躲起来, 就被弟弟看见了 (Just as the younger sister was about to hide herself, she was seen by the younger brother).

Moreover, most of the verbs in 被 sentences show disapproval or a neutral sentiment, and verbs showing approval are usually (with some exceptions) not used in 被 sentences. For example, we do not say: **Wèile qiǎngjiù bìngrén, tā de xiě bèi tā xiānchūlai le** 为了抢救病人, 他的血被他献出来了 (To save the patient, his blood was donated by him).

c. *把 must be followed by an object, while 被 may or may not be followed by an object.* For example: **Nàxiē míngshèng gǔjī dà bùfen yǐjīng bèi xiūzhěngguo le** 那些名胜古迹大部分已经被修整过了 (Most of those scenic spots and historical sites have already been renovated).

被 may also be followed by an indefinite object. For example: **Nàběn zázhì bèi rén nǎizǒu le** 那本杂志被人拿走了 (That magazine was taken away by someone).

The similarities are:

a. *With the exception of some bisyllabic ones, many verbs, particularly monosyllabic ones in 被 sentences must be followed by other elements. All the elements that can be used after the verb in a 把 sentence can also be used after the verb in a 被 sentence.* For example: **Nàge qiánbāo bèi lǎodàye diū le** 那个钱包被老大爷丢了 (That purse was lost by grandpa). Again, **Yì tiáo shé bèi dòng jiāng le** 一条蛇被冻僵了 (A snake was frozen stiff).

b. *All negatives or auxiliary verbs precede 把 and 被.* For example: **Tā méiyǒu bǎ xìn xiěwán** 他没有把信写完 (He has not finished writing the letter). Again, **Yǒushí jiǎo dōu huì bèi chòushuǐ pàolàn** 有时脚都会被臭水泡烂 (Sometimes feet would be rotted by the filthy water.)

Exercises

I. Complete the following sentences:

1. 哥哥把帽子 _____。
2. 妈妈把孩子 _____。
3. 那个面包被他 _____。
4. 我刚买的那本画报被朋友 _____。

II. Change the following sentences into ones using 把:

1. 弟弟喝了那瓶啤酒。
2. 那些药被妹妹拿去了。

III. Change the following sentences into ones using 被:

1. 小钱拿走了那张电影票。
2. 风都把树叶刮下来了。

(Answers on p. 34)

谚语

(Yànyǔ Proverbs)

世上无难事，只怕
Shì shàng wú nán shì, zhǐ pà
 World on have no difficult things, only afraid
 有 心 人。
yǒu xīn rén.
 having determination person.

众人拾柴火焰高。
Zhòng rén shí chái huǒ yán gāo.
 Many people gather firewood flame high.

Translation

There is nothing difficult in the world if only one has the determination.
 When many people gather firewood, the flame burns high.

The Revolutionary Modern Dance Drama, 'The White-haired Girl'

WITH *The White-haired Girl*—the famous revolutionary dance drama on a contemporary theme as its subject, the



STAMPS OF NEW CHINA

Chinese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications issued a set of four commemorative stamps on September 25, 1973. The designs are from photographs of a performance by the Shanghai School of Dance. All the stamps are in 8 fen denomination.

Stamp 1, Hsi-erh, daughter of poor peasant Yang Pai-lao, dances happily with her father's simple New Year gift, a red string to tie her hair. Vermilion, apple-green, cobalt and ochre.

Stamp 2, In resistance against hellish oppression by the landlord, Hsi-erh flees from service in his house to the mountains. Though suffering turns her hair white, she longs through nights of snow and ice for the sun of liberation to rise in the east. Cobalt, indigo and yellow.

Stamp 3, Their village liberated, Wang Ta-chun, a young poor peasant who had gone to the Eighth Route Army (predecessor of the People's Liberation Army) and become a unit commander, returns and finds Hsi-erh in a mountain cave. She in-

dignantly tells him how viciously the landlord persecuted her. Vermilion, cobalt and indigo.

Stamp 4, Under the guidance of the Party, Hsi-erh becomes a fighter of the Eighth Route Army. Rose, buff, mauve and yellow-green.

The stamps measure 30 × 39 mm. Perf. 11½. Photogravured. Serial numbers: 53-56.

Chinese Export Commodities Fair

A single commemorative stamp was issued to mark the Chinese Export Commodities Fair which opened in Canton on October 15. Characters at upper left give the name and date of the fair, Autumn, 1973.

Eight fen. Haichu Square, the site of the fair. Orange-red, cobalt, green and buff. The stamp measures 25 × 58 mm. Perf. 11. Photogravured. Serial number: 95.





